



THE ANTIQUARY.



VOL. XLVII.





THE
ANTIQUARY:

*A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE STUDY
OF THE PAST.*



" I love everything that's old ; old friends, old times, old manners, old books, old wine."
GOLDSMITH, *She Stoops to Conquer*, Act i., sc. 1.



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Notes of the Month.

THE *Scotsman* lately published a detailed account of the recent works at Holyrood Palace. As carried out under Mr. Oldrieve, Architect to H.M. Board of Works at Edinburgh, they have constituted a preservation, and not a restoration. Consequently no attempt has been made to restore, as has been suggested, the old Abbey Port or Gatehouse, pulled down in the eighteenth century, of which but few vestiges remain. The most important section has been the putting of the ruins of the Chapel Royal in a sound structural condition. The first operation was the removal of the accumulations of dirt which obscured the surface and detail; the second, the strengthening of the structure by means of the cement-grouting machine and baryta spray. New stones have been inserted only where indispensable for safety. The exposed tops of walls have been covered with asphalt invisible from below. The unskilled patching of an earlier period with wood and plaster has been cleared away. The aggressive blue slating of the aisle roof has been replaced by soft grey Caithness slates. Some sixty tons of rubbish, which had accumulated beneath this roof on the top of the vaults, has been cleared away, after being carefully searched. In it were found fragments of stained glass, some old coins, and a beautiful mediæval key.

In the course of these works several interesting discoveries have been made. The
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plan and part of the flagging of the cloisters have been uncovered. A pointed opening in the present east wall—really the east wall of the nave—was found and opened up. It seems to have communicated with the triforium, and commanded a view of the altar. The condemned doorway in the south-east angle of the church has also been cleared, and, behind the masonry of Charles II.'s time, the original nail-studded oak door was found, through which the murderers of Rizzio entered the church to reach the spiral staircase which leads up to Mary's and Darnley's rooms.

Pending the modernization of the suites in the southern and eastern wings of the palace, which are of little historical interest, in order to fit them for occasional occupation by the King and Queen, the old royal apartments are being judiciously renovated, principally by means of a thorough cleaning and the removal of accumulations of paint and plaster. The furniture, tapestries, and pictures of the palace have also undergone a process of careful repair, while interesting objects have been routed out from cellars and attics and restored to the historical rooms open to the public. Hitherto an impression of gloom and mustiness was the chief one carried away by the visitor. Now, it is said, all this has been dispelled, and he has before him a vivid picture of the Court life of the past.

Mr. Reed Makeham, writing from Somerton, Streatham Common, on November 15, says: "The reference in the October *Antiquary* (which I have only just seen) to 'the monuments of our English Kings and Queens at Fontevault' reminds one that the effigies of Richard Cœur de Lion and his Queen, Berengaria; Isabella, Queen of King John; Henry II. and Queen Eleanor, are reproduced at the Crystal Palace, in what purports to be the gold and purple glory of the original recumbent images of these Angevin sovereigns. Nothing at Sydenham, I remember, impressed me more in day-dream boyhood than 'these silent statues of dead majesty,' lying 'with folded hands in pomp and age-long sleep' in the Early English Court. I have always until now loyally accepted these most interesting casts as

genuine copies of the ancient tombs in the famous cloister by the Loire; but what I now read of the doings at the Abbey seems to suggest that my youthful imagination may have been too credulous. But whether they be authentic reproductions or not, it must be a cold breast in which these pathetic memorials do not awaken the historic sense. They preach to the reflective visitor an impressive homily on the vicissitudes of human greatness, and the moral is perhaps doubly pointed by the fact that in these days of its visitation, when the Palace is but a ghost of its old self, these beautiful replicas have been hustled into obscure corners of the building, in the strange company of refreshment counters and other incongruities.

"The Abbey of Fontevrault, with its haunting name, has always seemed to me (may I say) to localize and enshrine more than any other place one's vague ideas of mediæval chivalry and romance, and I must confess to having found the long-looked-for paper in last January's *Antiquary* not a little disappointing. Mr. Tavenor-Perry wrote, no doubt, with learning and authority, but seemed—if one may hint at such a purely æsthetic criticism—to permit himself the indulgence of but little feeling for the poetry of his storied subject."



At a meeting of Thetford Town Council on December 1, it was reported that an offer had been received to restore to the Corporation its ancient seal, which was stated to be the original one given to Thetford Corporation in 1148 by the Earl Warren, who was then Lord of Thetford. The generous donor of this interesting historical relic, Mrs. Bidwell, wrote that she was unable to say how it came into the possession of her family ancestors. She also stated that she possessed an ancient aldermanic badge, which she will be also pleased to hand over, providing the other three in existence can also be obtained. A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to this lady for her gift of the seal, and the Town Clerk said he knew in whose possession the other three aldermanic badges were, and he would endeavour to obtain them, so that all four could be once more in the hands of the Corporation.

A proposal is being submitted to the York City Council for the destruction of one of the most interesting antiquities of York—the gateway in the wall of St. Mary's Abbey, near Bootham Bar, known as Queen Margaret's Arch. Not long ago a prominent member of the City Council expressed, it is alleged, the fervent and pious wish that a heavy motor-car would knock down the archway. At another time he advised the Council to pull down the ancient bit of masonry and re-erect it at right angles to its present position, taking the risk of the legality of such a proceeding. Commenting on this, the *Yorkshire Daily Observer* says: "The idea of re-erecting it in a position to make nonsense of it is a delightful example of the sort of thing from which York has suffered, and it is astonishing that a committee of the Corporation has been found to recommend the destruction of the gateway. The purpose is to make it easier for motor-cars to sweep into the open space by Bootham without checking speed." It is monstrous that valuable monuments of antiquity should be sacrificed to this wretched lust for speed.



The *Globe* says that, in November, workmen in demolishing an ancient house situated in the Rue de Strasbourg, opposite the old Mont de Piété at Nantes, made an interesting discovery which is likely to attract considerable attention, since the find was at once dispersed by the men. It consisted of a number of gold and silver coins of different epochs. The most interesting bore the effigy of Alphonso VIII., King of Galicia and Castile, who reigned from 1126 to 1158. They bear on the exergue an inscription in Arabic in these terms, "The Emir of the Catholics is aided by Allah, and Allah protects him." The find is interesting in more ways than one, and it is likely that economic writers will not fail to make use of these coins to show the trade relations of Nantes about the period of the Hundred Years' War.



The famous St. Louis "Chasse," or reliquary, which, as we mentioned in our November "Notes," had lately passed into the possession of Mr. Charles Wertheimer, after being exhibited (on loan from the late Lord Zouche)

for more than thirty years in the Victoria and Albert Museum, has now been purchased by M. Georges Haentschel, a well-known French collector.



At a meeting of the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, held in Edinburgh on November 23, a verbal report was made by the secretary on the examination of the ancient remains in Caithness. These proved to be more numerous and of greater importance than was anticipated. The remains of brochs numbered nearly 150, or almost double the number previously known. A large number of the cairns of the neolithic period not recorded were examined and reported on. A new class of megalithic structure—probably a dwelling with galleries supported on piers, and covered with slabs so as to lessen the area required to be spanned by roofing—was discovered in the parish of Latheron, and is of a type of which no remains are now known elsewhere in Scotland, though presenting analogy to ruined structures recorded as existing in Lewis. The place-name "Was," given to the sites where several of these occur, suggests that they are the structures referred to by Pennant as "hunting houses," and called by the natives "Uags." There were also discovered in the county a number of additional settings of rows of small standing stones, a class of monument so far only known to exist in Scotland in this county, and in Sutherland.



It was reported at the end of November that a number of coins had been discovered in a field at Kingsland Farm, Edwinstowe, situate in the heart of the Dukeries. While ploughing, a man noticed the implement strike something hard, which on investigation was found to be an old earthenware jar that had apparently been buried for a great number of years. The jar had been smashed by the plough, and scattered around were about 200 silver coins which are believed to be Roman. The find has been reported to Mr. E. S. Spencer, the district coroner.



The panel of fifteenth-century Arras tapestry, to the discovery of which in Cornwall we referred in last month's "Notes," was sold at

Puttick and Simpson's on November 25 for the large sum of £6,600. This tapestry, which was once owned by Cardinal Wolsey, was long the property of the Rev. Francis V. J. Arundell, who died in 1846, and it was one of the but little regarded pieces of furniture in Landulph Rectory, Cornwall. The contents of this house were sold after the Rector's death, and this panel realized about £2. It has been for many years in the possession of the Misses Bray, of Bude, who had no idea of its value until recently. The vendors were very wise in refusing the offers they received to sell privately, as the tapestry realized more than twice the highest bid which had previously been made for it.



The Society of Antiquaries, it is announced, has been compelled most reluctantly to abandon the project of the excavation of the site of Verulamium, as it has been found impossible to arrange terms for the work satisfactory to the Earl of Verulam. This is very disappointing and much to be regretted. Perhaps the Society may now feel disposed to turn its attention to Uriconium.



The Society of Knights Bachelor has bought the ancient Clifford's Inn—the hall and some adjoining houses—as its permanent home. The acquisition of the property was rendered possible by the generosity of Sir Henry Pellatt, C.V.O., who has guaranteed a sum of £500 a year so long as may be necessary. It is very satisfactory to know that one of the landmarks of old London will now not be swept away, and that the ancient interior of the hall will be carefully preserved.



We are glad to hear that a Society of Genealogists of London is taking shape. It was expected that the Society would be incorporated at the end of December. Five well-known genealogists, Messrs. W. Bradbrook, E. F. Briggs, G. Fothergill, C. A. Bernau, and G. Sherwood, issued a circular letter in August, and the response was immediate and full. The Marquis of Tweeddale has accepted the post of President. The list of founders, limited to fifty, is complete, and there are numerous applicants for membership. The objects of the Society as set forth in the circular letter will commend themselves to

a large circle of students, and there can be no doubt that the Society, if judiciously managed, will supply a real need.

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The second of Mr. A. M. Broadley's interesting papers on "Relics and Rariora of the Road" appeared in *Country Life* of November 26. Among the illustrations were some old coach-bills, time-bills, and coaching relics. One, appropriate to this season, which we are permitted to reproduce here, shows the Norfolk coach heavily laden with Christmas parcels and Christmas fare. On the panel may be observed, as Mr. Broadley points out, "the

Acre, forming part of the parish estates. The Local Government Committee proposes to replace the stone in its original position. The Pedlar's Acre was bequeathed to the parish by a pedlar, who, the story goes, left an acre of land in recognition of kindnesses he received. It is also said that the land was bequeathed upon the condition that his dog should be buried in the churchyard, but this story may be apocryphal. However, in the old Lambeth Parish Church there is a stained-glass window depicting the pedlar and his dog. The famous acre in 1504 brought in only 2s. 8d. a year in rent, but



THE NORFOLK COACH AT CHRISTMAS-TIME.

popular but wholly erroneous device of the 'Swan with the Two Necks'—a corruption, we need hardly say, of the "nicks," or marks made on the birds at the annual swan-upping.

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The *Architect* of December 2 says that "another interesting discovery has been made on the site of the new County Hall, this being a stone bearing the inscription, 'Lambeth boundary of Pedlar's Acre, 1777.' The stone is one of several erected in 1777 by the Lambeth Vestry in order to define the bounds of a piece of land known as Pedlar's

just prior to its sale by the Lambeth Council to the London County Council, in connection with the new County Hall scheme, it was bringing in £1,800 a year." There are similar pedlar legends in other places.

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Referring to his article on "East Yorkshire and the Pilgrimage of Grace" in last month's *Antiquary*, the Rev. A. N. Cooper writes: "When this article was written the General Election was not in view. Had it been, an interesting fact might have been mentioned as to why the Conservative colour is generally blue. The colour blue is the Virgin's colour,

and she is represented as dressed in blue in her famous statue of Lourdes, and in the ancient mosaic in St. John Lateran. At the Pilgrimage of Grace her colour of blue was adopted as the colour of the pilgrims, and recollect they were the first party who demanded a return to the old state of things, and expressed their abhorrence of the King's reforms. For nearly 100 years what we should call the Conservative party had their eyes fixed on the Roman Catholic Church as its ultimate object; and when William III. brought in orange as the colour of the Whigs, blue naturally became the colour of the Jacobites and the Tories. So it has continued ever since to denote the party anxious to conserve the present state of things as distinct from the party anxious to reform it."



The *Builder* says that "the condition of the beautiful Great Hall of Eltham Palace, intimately connected with the English Royal House from early times to the great Civil War, is giving cause for anxiety. It is, however, not too late to save it, and it is to be hoped that measures will be taken while there is yet time to carry out the necessary repairs to arrest the work of decay."



We also heartily agree with our contemporary in appealing to the authorities of Llangollen "to approach with the greatest caution the question of the proposed widening of their celebrated and picturesque stone bridge. The little town has been so greatly and so unwisely modernized of late years that it retains but little of the charm admired by Scott, Browning, Ruskin, Turner, and other writers and painters. Its beautiful site, indeed, remains, and so far, at least, its bridge, one of the Seven Wonders of Wales, built in the fourteenth century by John Trevor, Bishop of St. Asaph. It was already widened in 1873, and could hardly be further widened without irreparable loss of character. Moreover, it does not appear that such further widening is necessary, since the main lines of traffic do not pass over it."



Professor G. Baldwin Brown, of Edinburgh, is appealing for help "in securing in perpetuity a fine old Edinburgh mansion of the sixteenth and seventeenth century, once the

town-house of the Moubrays of Barnbougle, on the Forth. The house adjoins the well-known 'John Knox's House,' and with it forms a group that is perhaps the best surviving specimen of old town architecture of the kind in the kingdom. The Cockburn Association of Edinburgh has secured for a short time an option of purchase, and is making every effort to raise the sum of £1,000 necessary to obtain the house and to carry out such internal repair as may make it fit for the use and enjoyment of the public." Those interested are asked to communicate with the secretary of the Cockburn Association, Mr. Andrew E. Murray, W.S., 43, Castle Street, Edinburgh, who will gladly receive and acknowledge any contributions.



On December 7 Mr. G. Russell-Davies exhibited his valuable and interesting collection of old domestic metal-work in the New Road Lecture Hall, Brighton, under the auspices of the Brighton and Hove Archæological Club. This was the first exhibition of the kind thus held. The exhibits, many of which date from the middle of the seventeenth century, included fire-backs, fire-dogs, spit-dogs, spit-driving gear, baking-irons, tripods, skillets, chimney-cranes, pots, pot-hooks, and kettle-tilters, among the hearth appliances; tinder-boxes and old sulphur matches, rush-light-holders, iron candlesticks, snuffers and trays, pipe-tongs and pipe-racks, among lighting appliances; and toasting appliances for early grates, bottle-jacks, trivets, skimmers, and ladles, etc., among the miscellaneous exhibits. There was a striking series of cast-iron plaques, that representing "Christ and the Woman at the Well" being a surprisingly artistic production. The spit-driving gear was shown in actual working order, and Mr. Russell-Davies gave demonstrations of the use of the tinder-box.



The *Times* has lately had several archæological articles of considerable interest and importance. A long article on "The Tomb of King Henry VI.," at Windsor Castle, identified by a formal examination of the site and opening of the grave on November 4 last, appeared on November 12. A column report of excavations made during the summer

on the site of Margidunum, a Roman station midway between Leicester and Lincoln, on the Fosse Way, under the direction of Dr. Felix Oswald, with an account of many Roman remains brought to light, was printed on November 15. The courtyard which has been laid open was found paved at three different levels, the building having twice been burned to the ground. A full account of the annual meeting of the British School at Rome, held at Burlington House on November 22, with a report of Sir Rennell Rodd's eloquent address, appeared on November 23. Among other newspaper articles on antiquarian topics we may note an interesting account of St. Peter's Church, Sudbury, by Mr. Basil Oliver, in the *East Anglian Daily Times* of November 14; and an article on the "Antiquity of Man," in the *Standard*, November 17, by Miss Nina F. Layard, who accepts without doubt the disputed "Eoliths," and is prepared, apparently, to carry the existence of tool-making man much farther back.



A Late Celtic Cemetery at Welwyn, Herts.

BY R. T. ANDREWS.

FROM the natural position of Hertfordshire as an outpost for the defence of Londinium against the wild tribes of the northern counties, and the presence within the county, not only of the important British capital Verulamium, but also of other Roman stations, such as Braughing, together with the many ancient British trackways and Roman roads, it is only to be expected that the county should be exceptionally rich in archaeological remains. That it is so is fully proved by the number and variety of the finds which have been unearthed during the course of the last century or more.

In such quantities, and so frequently, have flint implements of the Palæolithic and Neolithic ages been found, more especially of late years, that the gravels and clay beds of the county are now justly celebrated. The

chief spots are Hitchin, Ippollitts, Stevenage, Welwyn, Kensworth, and Caddington, and also the valleys of the Lea, Stort, and other streams.

Again, Erratic blocks, Sarsen stones, and large masses of tertiary conglomerate, locally known as plum-pudding stone, which the Romans used for the manufacture of hand-mills or querns, are strewn broadcast throughout the county. Antiquities of the Bronze Age, also, together with weapons of the Early Iron Age (late Celtic), are constantly turning up. Northchurch and Wigginton are the most important places in this respect, and at Welwyn, too, some indications of the first-mentioned have been unearthed.

Roman gold, silver, bronze, and copper coins have been discovered distributed over the whole of the county along the lines of Watling Street, Ermine Street, and the Icknield Way, as well as at St. Albans, Hitchin, Braughing, and many other centres where the Romans made their stations, encampments, or villas.

The list of earthworks and fortified places is a long one, and mention may be made of the more important: Grims Dyke, Ravensburgh Castle, Wilbury Hill, Harborough Banks, and at Cheshunt, Great Berkhamstead, Northchurch, Wigginton, and Beech Bottom, near St. Albans, to say nothing of numerous Roman camps.

Saxon remains are less plentiful, but barrows, interments, and other evidences of Saxon occupation are daily increasing in number, whilst many barrows and tumuli have been entirely lost through farming operations.

If further proof were required of the importance of Hertfordshire in early times, it is only necessary to consult the county histories, transactions of the county societies, archaeologia, and other sources. Special mention should be made of the late Sir John Evans's *Archæological Survey of Herts*, 1891; and a map, prepared by the late Mr. R. P. Greg, of Buntingford, shows at a glance how thickly strewn the county is with roads, trackways, and other ancient remains. Sir John Evans includes in his list a find at Danesbury, near Welwyn, in 1887, which consisted of socketed celts and lump of metal, a vessel of polished red ware, pottery

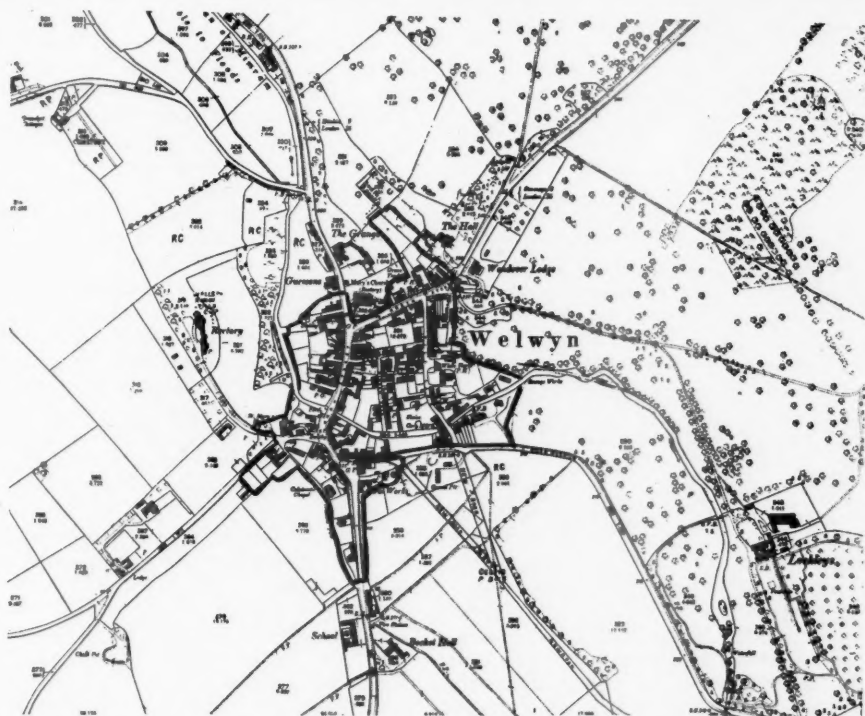
and burnt bones, two urns, and a fibula; but since that date further finds at Welwyn have been so numerous as to merit special enumeration and description.

Mr. C. W. Wiltshire recorded "that three Romano-British cinerary urns were found during the trenching of a meadow at the back of the Frythe, *circa* 1886. They had been very imperfectly baked, and the moving of the soil caused them to fall to pieces

situated about one and a half miles south-west of Danesbury House,* but, with other facts remaining to be mentioned, it will be seen that the Romans occupied a very extensive area about Welwyn.

The churchyard of St. Mary has for many years past yielded varying quantities of Roman pottery sherds at every burial on the north side of the church and North Street.

Since 1900, Roman coins have been un-



RB = Romano-British; RC = Roman Coins; P = Pottery; U = Urns; B = Bronze; S = Silver; T = Tiles.

before they were observed. Their casts were, however, perfectly distinct, showing the usual shape, and a diameter of about 8 inches. Their gathered remains formed a mixture of pottery and human ashes, with some fragments of bones not quite calcined, and earth. Also a small bent plate of bronze of the orthodox green hue was turned up with them. Since writing the above, two more similar urns have been found." The Frythe is

earthed at the Rectory, and in two fields immediately north of it; at Guessens, on the opposite side of the river, near the site of Mimram Road; and on the east side of the new road which runs from Mill Lane to the Hertford Road. Those found at the Rectory included a brass of Decentius, the Roman Emperor under Constantius II. (A.D. 351-353), which bore on the reverse the mono-

* See map.

A LATE CELTIC CEMETERY AT WELWYN, HERTS.

gram \mathbb{P} between Alpha and Omega, with inscription SALUS D.D. N.N. AUGG; it was minted at Treves. Another, a worn specimen of a first brass of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138-161), and also a third brass of Gratian (A.D. 375-383), the son of Valentinianus I., and Valeria Severa, which is inscribed D.N. GRATIANUS P.F. AUG. and SECURITAS, with a female figure to left holding a laurel crown. On the exergue is COM, the mark of the Arles mint, which dates it at about the year 380 A.D. These are in the possession of Sir Alfred Scott Gatty.

A finely-preserved silver of Hadrian, which is now in the Hertford Museum, was found at Guessens in 1908, and a brass of Gratian in the same grounds the following year. The latter bears:

Ob.: a helmeted head with URBS ROMA.

Rev.: a wolf and twins between three stars, 2 and 1. It was coined at Arles between A.D. 323 and 337.

In or near the churchyard was found a silver denarius of Titus inscribed:

Ob.: IMP. TITUS. CÆS. VESPASIAN. AUG. PM.

Rev.: TRP. IX. IMP. XV. COS. VIII. PP.—an anchor entwined with a dolphin.

It has been surmised* that coins such as these are not contemporary deposits, but losses some two centuries after minting. Hence the date of the loss of the last-named example, from the fact that Titus was joint Emperor with his father from A.D. 71, and sole Emperor A.D. 79 to 81, may be estimated at about the years A.D. 270 to 280.

In 1905 another coin, particulars of which were not recorded, was found in the Rectory grounds; and since that date upwards of forty middle and third brasses of various dates have come to light at the same place. Many of them† were too corroded for recognition, but among those capable of identification were specimens of Antoninus Pius, Faustina the younger, Tetricus, Carausius, and Constantine the Great. Some also were spurious. The grounds about the Hall have yielded other specimens.

Reverting to the occurrence of ceramic and other objects at Welwyn. In 1853 some

labourers, while stocking up a tree in the grounds of Danesbury, brought to light six bronze celts* and several lumps of pure copper. Since that date, in very many spots about the town, and particularly at the cemetery in 1908, numerous fragments of pottery, three wrought-iron dogs for holding timber together, the handle of a large amphora, and also indications of the use of fire, have been found. The Rectory, the churchyard, the Grange, the new roads, and the southern end of Danesbury, have been prolific: two silver cups with handles, two pairs of massive wrought-iron fire-dogs, three small human-faced bronze masks, five large amphoræ with handles, conical bottoms, and long narrow necks, standing over 4 feet in height, fragments of a bronze vessel once gilt,† and three small Roman urns, about 9 inches high, containing calcined bones and earth, form, in the opinion of the late Sir John Evans and other authorities, the most unique and valuable treasure that had up to then been discovered in the county.

In 1904 a Roman amphora was disinterred in a gravel-pit on the Mardleybury estate about midway between Welwyn and Knebworth Stations of the Great Northern Railway. The spot is only a few yards north of the northernmost of the two tunnels, about 50 yards from an old trackway, to be noticed presently, and at the 300 feet O.D. level. The amphora lay about 8 feet below the present surface, with its tapered end towards the north. It had originally been stuck upright in the ground, but had fallen and fractured, scattering the dry brown dust with which it was three-parts filled. Fortunately, all the pieces were recovered as they lay in the stratified bottom of the cremation-pit, which measured some 7 feet by 9 feet. It has now been pieced together, and is deposited in the Hertford Museum. The material is a soft clay burnt to a dull red colour. The dimensions are: height, 2 feet 4 inches; diameter of conical end, 3 inches; diameter at the top end of the body, 11½ inches. The circular mouth, which measures 4½ inches, enlarging to 5 inches, has on either side of it a small projection 4 inches long, 2 inches wide, and 1½ inches high, with rough thumb-

* Mr. F. Haverfield's paper on "Hoards of Silver Coins," read before the Society of Antiquaries, 1895.

† Now probably in the possession of the rector of Welwyn.

* Two of these are now in the British Museum.

† All these are Celtic.

markings; this, if entire, would probably be found to be pierced by a hole through which a leather thong might be passed for lifting the amphora, or for fastening down a cover over its mouth. The exterior is quite smooth, though of rude workmanship. Originally it probably served as an oil or wine store, the liquid being drawn from it by means of a small dipper.

There were also traces of a second amphora of the same pattern, but only the neck was recovered, and eventually used in the formation of a pig-sty floor. The handle of another amphora is in the Hertford Museum. Yet another has since been found, and is in the possession of Mr. Wallace, of Swangley's Farm, Knebworth, the tenant of the gravel-pit. Parts of two similar amphoræ found elsewhere are in the Guildhall Museum, London.

In 1907 two Roman urns were found in making a tennis-lawn at Myrtle Hall, now known as "The Hall," on a part of the Danesbury estate. They were both broken, and not recovered. A beautiful little Samian-ware vase, now in the possession of Sir Alfred Scott Gatty, came from a gravel-pit near the cemetery. It is a few inches in height, with ornament of stags and trees. Other objects of Roman make found at the same spot were dispersed and lost sight of. Finds during the same year included also several Roman tiles or bricks, the bottom course and rubble foundations of a building, a lump of mortar the size of a man's head, burnt red, several lumps of heavy metallic clinker, and a piece of iron of the size and shape of a currency bar, but without the socket-shaped end.

Between 1905 and 1907 limited excavations at the Rectory revealed the former existence of a villa or domestic building. Further excavations at a later date, at a distance of some 20 yards from the former, brought to light the foundations of a tower or gateway. The walls, averaging 2 feet 6 inches in thickness, stood on a strong clay foundation, and were 2 feet 6 inches in height, rising to within a foot of the present ground-level. They enclosed a room 14 feet square, wherein were found a large assortment of objects. These included British and Salopian ware, pieces of glass, iron nails, remains of flanged roofing tiles, a bronze wing 4 inches long by 1½ inches

at its widest part and engraved with a pattern of feathers, Roman coins, oyster and other shells, coarse red tesserae of a pavement, a piece of Samian ware with potter's name "Secundinia," Castor ware, an ornamental bronze pin or bodkin 4 inches long, a broken bronze signet ring engraved with a winged female figure, a portion of a bronze fibula shaped like a Jew's harp, corroded iron, pieces of querns or handmill stones, an empty urn of coarse dark earthenware, over 7 inches high, and some animal bones. Evidences of fire, nodules of melted metal, ashes and charcoal amongst the debris, and the traces of excessive heat on the shells and mortar of the walls, all prove how the villa was destroyed. From this room, walls were found extending in a south-westerly direction; but further excavation was postponed. The late Sir John Evans's opinion, expressed on visiting the spot, that the remains were those of a Roman villa which had been stripped for building materials, was borne out by the fact that only one perfect brick, from a hypocaust, was found among the large quantity of broken bricks and tiles which were unearthed.* Other objects found at the Rectory were a spindle whorl, ten Roman coins, the neck and handle of a bottle, apparently of Salopian ware, and pieces of red tile measuring about ¾ inch by ½ inch. In 1904 a coin of Faustina, the supposed third wife of Constantius, came to light in the garden, and a barbed iron arrow-head on the site of the excavations four years later.

More recently still, the cutting of the new road, previously mentioned, has led to the discovery of a large number of perfect pots, varying in size from a 2-gallon capacity down to an egg-cup. They include Samian (both plain and ornamental), Upchurch, Castor, and New Forest types, the majority being in excellent condition. One pot,

* Sir John Evans's opinion has received remarkable confirmation within the last few weeks. Extensive alterations and repairs undertaken at Welwyn Church have revealed the fact that practically the whole of the west front is built of Roman bricks, together with a small amount of rubble. Many also have been found in the rubble tower foundations. It is now an open question as to whether the south front of the church is not also built of the same material, for the west and south fronts are the oldest existing portions of the church.

holding about a quart, was shaped like a beer barrel, with imitation hoops, bung, spigot, and tap holes; some pots contained small pieces of half-burnt bones. In addition there were six bracelets, four brooches, a ring set with a light blue stone, three coins, and a heavy metal handle of Saxon type set with circular coloured discs, probably enamel.

(To be concluded.)



Observations on the Life of More.

BY SIR EDWARD BRABROOK, C.B., DIR. S.A.

A VOLUME has recently been added by Messrs. Bell and Sons to their excellent series of publications known as *Bohn's Libraries*, containing Ralph Robinson's translation and the Latin text of the *Utopia*, Roper's *Life of More*, and the letters of More and his daughter Margaret. The book is ably edited by Mr. G. Sampson, and an Introduction and Bibliography are contributed to it by Mr. A. Guthkelch. I desire to make a few observations on some points arising out of the work of these gentlemen.

Until 1868 More was supposed to have been born in 1480, but this date presented difficulties when compared with other dates in his life. Mr. Guthkelch says: "Thomas More was born between the second and third hours of the morning on Saturday, February 7, 1478." In this he is evidently following Professor Aldis Wright, though he does not say so. In a communication made by Professor Wright to *Notes and Queries* in 1868, the discovery in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, of an original entry by John More relating to the birth of his son Thomas was announced. The entry is in these terms: "Md. quod die veneris proximo post Festum purificationis beate Marie virginis scilicet 7^o die Februarii inter horam secundam et horam terciam in Mane natus fuit Thomas More filius Johannis More gent. Anno Regni regis Edwardi quarti post con-

questum Anglie decimo septimo." This entry contains a contradiction. The Friday next after the feast of the purification of the Virgin Mary in the 17th of Edward IV. was not February 7. Mr. Wright corrected this by substituting Saturday for Friday, and Mr. Guthkelch adopts that correction; but he does not mention the much more probable correction proposed by Mr. F. M. Nichols to the Society of Antiquaries on March 18, 1897 (*Proc. S.A.*, xvi. 321-327), which is that of substituting the sixteenth year of King Edward for the seventeenth. That would fix the date as Friday, February 7, 1477. The regnal years of Edward IV. began on March 4. I need not mention here the many confirmatory facts that were adduced by Mr. Nichols, as they can be seen in his paper, but the following note of some of the earlier known dates may satisfy any reader that 1477 fits in well with all the probabilities of the case, if that figure be deducted from each successive date:

1491.	Enters household of Morton	...	æet.	14
1492.	Enters Canterbury Hall, Oxford	...	"	15
1494.	Enters New Inn	...	"	17
1496.	Enters Lincoln's Inn	...	"	19
1497.	First meets Erasmus	...	"	20
1499-1502.	Reads at Furnival's Inn	...	"	22-25
1501.	Called to the Bar	...	"	24
1504.	Elected Member of Parliament	...	"	27
1505.	Married	...	"	28
1510-1519.	Under Sheriff of London	...	"	33-42
1511.	Bench of Lincoln's Inn	...	"	34
1514.	First Mission to Flanders	...	"	37
1514.	Member of Doctors' Commons	...	"	37
1515.	Second Mission to Flanders	...	"	38
1516.	Reader at Lincoln's Inn	...	"	39
1517.	Evil May Day	...	"	40

With regard to John More, Mr. Guthkelch states that he "became a serjeant-at-law (*sic*) of Lincoln's Inn in 1503." What really happened was that he left Lincoln's Inn in that year to become a serjeant-at-law, and consequently a member of Serjeants' Inn. In a paper which I read in 1877 before the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society in Serjeants' Inn Hall, I have shown that upon taking upon himself the state and degree of a serjeant-at-law, each barrister had to take leave of his Inn of Court, and that Inn presented him with a retaining fee to secure his goodwill in future.

Mr. Guthkelch suggests 1499 to 1503 as the four years during which, according to

Roper, Thomas More was a lay brother of the Charterhouse. These seem to be the only possible years, but even in those the readings at Furnival's Inn and the call to the Bar intervened, and one is led to suspect some exaggeration in Roper's statement. I have therefore not included it in the foregoing list of dates.

One fact stated in that list is not mentioned by Mr. Guthkelch—viz., More's becoming a member of the Society of Advocates, commonly called Doctors' Commons. In the year 1879 I discovered in the register and obligation book of that society at Lambeth Palace Library the following entry: "Ego T. Morus 3^o die Decembris a^o a Christo nato 1514^{to} admissus sū in hanc societate et polliceor me soluturū in annos singulos s.6 d.8," which, being interpreted, is: "I T. Morus, 3rd December, 1514, am admitted into this society, and promise to pay in every year 6s. 8d." The coincidence of this date with the two missions to Flanders, and the bearing of it on his employment as counsel for the Pope in a case in the Star Chamber analogous to an action *in rem* in the Court of Admiralty, and on his appointment as Master of the Requests, have been pointed out by me in a paper read before the Royal Society of Literature and printed in vol. xii. of its *Transactions*. This subject is further discussed by the Rev. T. E. Bridgett in a note to the second edition of his *Life of More*.

Mr. Sampson, in his valuable notes to Roper's life, also accepts the date of 1478 for More's birth. He defines "utter" in "utter barrister" to mean "complete." This is not the accepted definition. Cowel defines "utter barristers" as pleaders without the Bar, to distinguish them from benchers, or those who have been readers, who are sometimes admitted to plead within the Bar.

In a note on p. 206 £10,000 is stated to be equivalent in modern purchasing value to £12,000,000. One figure must have too many ciphers or the other too few.

Referring to the proceedings against Queen Katherine at the Blackfriars, Mr. Sampson says of the word "libell," that it is not "used in its modern sense," but it is still an apt word to use in an ecclesiastical cause.

The bibliography is "not intended to be

exhaustive," so I have no ground of complaint that it does not contain the several contributions to the history of More that I have mentioned. It is certainly considerably fuller than any previous bibliography on the subject.

I hope the authors will not think me a "triptaker" or quibbler for entering into these minute criticisms of their work. It is my sense of its general excellence and high value that has induced me to do so.



Vanishing England.*

It is often said, and rightly said, that England is one vast museum; that relics of antiquity, and architectural and other witnesses to the storied past of our country are to be found on every hand and in every county. But every year takes toll of our antiquarian wealth. The title of the book before us almost suggests a treatise on coast erosion, and Mr. Ditchfield does devote a chapter to the literal vanishing of portions of England through the ceaseless action of the sea; but it seems tolerably clear that though in some places the sea gains much on the land, yet in others the process is reversed, the land gains upon the sea, and on the whole the balance is maintained. But it is a different story with the "Vanishing England" which is the theme of nearly the whole of the handsome volume so entitled. The yearly toll that is taken by the eating tooth of Time, by the destructive hand of man, and by the changing conditions of life, is all loss. There is no compensating gain to be brought to credit on the other side of the account. Hence the value of such books as that now before us.

Viewed from one standpoint, Mr. Ditchfield's work suggests somewhat melancholy reflections, but viewed from another it is reassuring and comforting. Indeed it might

* *Vanishing England*. By P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A. Illustrations by Fred Roe, R.I. London: Methuen and Co., Ltd., 1910. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi, 403. Price 15s. net. The illustrations are reproduced by courtesy of the publishers.

almost as well have been called "Surviving England" as "Vanishing England," for it deals more with what is left than with what has disappeared. And the amazing greatness of our inheritance of things old and beauti-

dry-as-dust. It is clearly the human interest, the vital associations of all that remains to us from the past, that attract him, and his ready pen conveys the secret of the attraction to the reader. This is a full book. It



HOUSE IN WYLE COP, SHREWSBURY, IN WHICH THE EARL OF RICHMOND STAYED BEFORE BOSWORTH.

ful, of every kind and degree of interest and importance, remains a matter of legitimate pride for Englishmen.

Mr. Ditchfield is a past-master in the art of writing easily and readably, as well as accurately, on antiquarian topics. He is no

would, of course, take many substantial volumes to deal with the subject exhaustively; but Mr. Ditchfield has done more than supply an outline sketch. In 400 well-filled pages he discusses "Vanishing" or "Surviving" England under such heads—

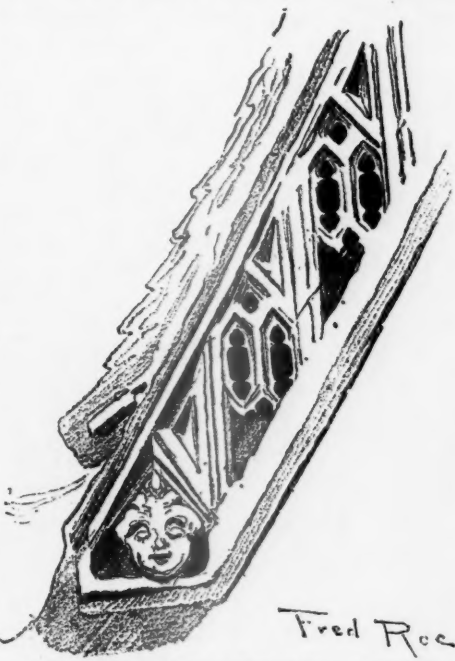
to name a few at random—as old walled towns, old castles, churches, mansions, inns, crosses, bridges, fairs, stocks and whipping-posts, prehistoric remains, and streets and lanes, with a brief glance at the passing of old customs and of English scenery.

One reflection which, though by no means new, is freshly forced upon the reader of these pages is the stupidly wanton and unnecessary nature of the destruction and effacement of remains of earlier days which have so often taken place. Speaking of pounds, Mr. Ditchfield remarks that "We had one in our village twenty years ago, but suddenly, before he could be remonstrated with, an estate agent, not caring for the trouble and cost of keeping it repaired, cleared it away, and its place knows it no more. In very many other villages similar happenings have occurred."

The earlier pages of the chapter on "Vanishing Churches" make melancholy reading. Mr. Ditchfield is righteously severe upon the spoliations and destructions of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and the ruinous and foolishly ignorant destruction wrought under the name of "restoration" during the last century. We wonder he has not mentioned the latest gross example of mishandling of a venerable and beautiful fabric—we mean the vandalism committed during recent months, despite all protests, in connection with the ancient little church of Puddletown, Dorset. Some amusing extracts are given from a satirical book entitled *Hints to some Churchwardens, with a few Illustrations Relative to the Repair and Improvement of Parish Churches*, which was published in 1825. The worst of it is that some of the most ironical and absurdly extravagant of these "Hints" can be paralleled and exemplified by things that were actually done in connection with many churches by ignorant renovators, clerical and lay.

But we must turn from the text to the illustrations. Mr. Roe is an experienced book-illustrator as well as a careful and effective draughtsman. He has supplied the book with no fewer than 134 drawings, ranging from full-page illustrations, such as the admirable frontispiece—the delightful old George Inn at Norton St. Philip, Somerset, where the Duke of Monmouth stayed in

1685—down to small sketches of such details as a decorative Norman clamp on the door of Heybridge Church, Essex, a quaint window-catch at Brockhall, Northants, and a cupboard-hinge at Crowhurst Place, Surrey. With hardly an exception, Mr. Roe's graphic drawings are much to be commended. They fulfil the first condition that book-illustrations should fulfil—i.e., they adequately illustrate and elucidate the text, and further, even without the text, they form a most interest-



FIFTEENTH-CENTURY BARGE-BOARD, BURFORD, OXFORDSHIRE.

ing gallery of sketches—a pictorial record of many aspects of Surviving England.

The first of our three examples is taken from a town which, in the nomenclature of its streets, as well as in many of its buildings—sadly reduced in number though they be—is a living memorial of the Middle Ages: we mean the town of Shrewsbury. This is the fine house in the strangely named Wyle Cop, where the Earl of Richmond stayed on his way to Bosworth Field to win the crown which he wore as King Henry VII. The second

illustration shows a detail of a fifteenth-century barge-board at the decayed old town of Burford, Oxfordshire. It is a characteristic example of Mr. Roe's smaller sketches. The third is familiar to the crowds of excursionists from Eastbourne who in the summer visit the Valley of the Cuckmere, Sussex. But the old fifteenth-century Star Inn, Alfriston, was known to and loved by some of us long before the summer brake-loads of visitors began to disturb the peace of the old-world Sussex village.

Roe's sketch does not do justice], including a great red lion that guards the side, the figure-head of a wrecked Dutch vessel lost in Cuckmere Haven. Alfriston was noted as a great nest of smugglers, and the Star was often frequented by Stanton Collins and his gang, who struck terror into their neighbours, daringly carried on their trade, and drank deep at the inn when the kegs were safely housed. Only fourteen years ago the last of his gang died in Eastbourne Workhouse." While Mr. Ditchfield was writing



THE STAR INN, ALFRISTON, SUSSEX.

Of this ancient hostelry Mr. Ditchfield says: "It was once a sanctuary within the jurisdiction of the Abbot of Battle for persons flying from justice. Hither came men-slayers, thieves, and rogues of every description, and if they reached this inn-door they were safe. There is a record of a horse-thief named Birrel in the days of Henry VIII. seeking refuge here for a crime committed at Lydd, in Kent. It was intended originally as a house for the refreshment of mendicant friars. The house is very quaint, with its curious carvings [to which, by the way, Mr.

of Alfriston he might have named the very interesting example of a pre-Reformation clergy-house which stands close by the church, a stone's-throw from the Star Inn, and which is carefully preserved by the National Trust, in which it is vested. We leave this fascinating book with reluctance. Author and artist have combined to produce a singularly interesting panoramic record of much which has survived the chances and changes of the centuries, but is liable at any time to vanish and disappear for ever.

G. L. A.

The Hospitals of Kent.

III.—ST. JAMES'S, NEAR CANTERBURY.

BY ARTHUR HUSSEY.

THE Hospital of St. James was at the farther end of Wincheap, outside of the boundary of the city of Canterbury, and in the parish of Thanington. Sometimes it was called the Hospital of Wincheap, whilst, from the Latin form of the name, it was also known as the Hospital of St. Jacob.

Founded before the year 1164 by a medical man named Firmin, who was one of the household of Archbishop Becket, this hospital was for twenty-five leprous women, governed by a Prioress, with three priests for the religious services. The hospital was eventually taken under the patronage of the Prior and monks of Christ Church at Canterbury.

In the miracles of St. Thomas the Martyr, as recorded by William of Canterbury, there are the following particulars of a vision which this Firmin had, from which it would seem that he was also the medical officer of the monastery: "A certain doctor (*physicus*) of Canterbury named Firmin, a man of good life, who looked after the sick monks in the Infirmary of the Monastery. The same in the Vigil of Pentecost before the Passion of the Blessed Thomas the Martyr (which took place on December 29, 1170) saw in a vision, a solemn procession being made to the Church of Canterbury, and received by the brethren serving God there, with gladness and singing in honour of the Festival, and for reverence of that day, in the procession being Henry the King and Thomas the Archbishop. When according to custom the procession passed by the Bell-Tower [which then stood on a mound at the south side of the church] in going round the Monastery, they are seen to stand still and silently gaze at the gold cross which is being carried before them, to which a gold crown was suspended by three chains. Whilst still waiting they heard a voice coming from heaven—'The names of all those who are able to touch this cross and place upon it the most pure gold and precious stones are

written in the book of life.' Which voice being heard the Archbishop at once with outstretched hand touched the cross and placed a large quantity of gold and precious stones upon the crown. Also the King did likewise it was seen, but a long time after the Archbishop" (*Becket*, by J. C. Robertson, vol. i., p. 143. Rolls Series).

Pope Alexander III. wrote to the Prior (Wibert) and monks of Christ Church at Canterbury on June 22 in the year 1164, that the possessions of this Hospital of St. James were under their care and patronage, and that the hospital existed from ancient time for poor leprous women; but certain women of good bodily health had been admitted as sisters in the same house, so that out of their income the Hospital was not able to relieve the leprous women when they had received the others. "We therefore require you not to receive women of good bodily health as sisters of the house, for whom it was not intended, and by our present authority forbid this. That the possessions of the house shall be kept wholly for those for whose protection and support the Hospital has been founded" (Register B, fol. 426, in the Cathedral Library, Canterbury).

Thus it will be noted that as early as 1164 both lepers and non-lepers were living together in the same hospital.

About the year 1185 the King granted to this hospital the Church of Bredgar, in Kent: "Henry II., by the grace of God, King of England, etc. To the Archbishops, Bishops, and Abbots, etc., greeting. Know that we give in free and perpetual alms and by this our present charter confirm to the leprous women of the Hospital of St. James at Canterbury, the Church of Bradgate (now called Bredgar) with all its appurtenances, so that Master Firmin shall have and possess all freely for the rest of his life, and after his death it shall be for the aforesaid leprous women. Wherefore I will and grant that the leprous women shall have the said Church and hold the same in pure and perpetual alms as it is ordained freely and wholly, with all that belongs to it, both its liberties and free customs" (Register B, fol. 426).

Archbishop Baldwin, in the month of March, 1185, had obtained from Pope Lucius III. permission to reclaim the pro-

perty that former Archbishops had alienated to their Monastery, and also to reform the Monastic Church at Canterbury. During January, 1186, the Archbishop took possession of the Churches of Monkton and Eastrey, the rectorial tithes of those churches having been appropriated by Archbishop Richard (1173-84) for the use of the Almonry of the Monastery. Another subject of dispute between the Archbishop and the monks was the Collegiate Church for Secular Canons that Archbishop Baldwin proposed to establish at Hackington, outside Canterbury, which Prior Honorius and the monks strongly opposed. Eventually in March, 1188, Pope Clement III. wrote and ordered the Prior of Faversham Abbey, and Firman, the Master of this Hospital of St. James, to excommunicate all those who were the enemies of the Monks of Christ Church, and had violently entered their Monastery. After three warnings they pronounced the sentence of excommunication in the month of April. Archbishop Baldwin was then so greatly offended with Firmin, that he ordered the oxen, sheep, ploughs, etc., belonging to this Hospital to be seized and taken away. Then fearing that the leprous women should lose their substance, and that the Archbishop would not forgive him, Firmin was obliged to appeal to the Pope, at which the officials of the Archbishop were more angry, and persecuted Firmin all the more (*Gervase of Canterbury*, vol. i., pp. 423, 427).

Then, at the request of Firmin, about 1195, Prior Geoffrey and the monks of Christ Church undertook the custody and protection of the Hospital, both its government and the maintenance of the three priests and one clerk for the religious services.

"Prior Geoffrey and the Monks of the Church of Christ in Canterbury, out of love and pity, with the consent and approval of Archbishop Hubert Walter (1193-1205) and Master Firmin the Warden of the Hospital of St. James outside Canterbury, agree to take under their protection and maintain the aforesaid Hospital of St. James, and we will provide and maintain in the same always three priests, one of whom shall daily celebrate the Mass of the Blessed Virgin, another sing the Requiem for the Benefactors to the House, and the third shall say the ordinary

services, and these three priests shall have one clerk. There shall be in the House always twenty-five leprous women presented by us. Out of the income from the Church of Bradgate [*i.e.*, Bredgar] and others rents, lands, goods, alms, and other gifts made to the same, we agree to provide such priests as are necessary to officiate at the services for leprous women. And that all may be duly carried out for ever to this present agreement we have affixed our Seal. Witnesses: Gilbert de Glanville, Bishop of Rochester (1185-1215); Henry de Castillon, Archdeacon of Canterbury; Roger de Lurdingdon, Abbot of St. Augustine's (1176-1212); and Algar, Abbot of Faversham (1188-1214)" (Register B, fol. 426, Cathedral Library, Canterbury).

When Nicholas, the son of Baldwin, in April, 1198, granted to the Prior and monks of Christ Church all rights to three acres of land, with their appurtenances, they are described as situated between Worthgate and the Hospital of St. James.

About the year 1200 Hamo Fitz Etard de Crevecœur, of Blean, gave, and by charter confirmed to God and the Church of Christ at Canterbury, in pure alms for his soul, ancestors, and successors, a rent of 23d., which is paid to him by the Brothers and Sisters of the Hospital of St. James near Canterbury, at the Feast of St. John the Baptist, from a certain piece of land situated in the lands of the aforesaid Brothers and Sisters, which is called the land of Eilmar, having the spring called Wlurad (*fons Wluradi*) to the north, and my land called Horldune through which a stream flows, on the east. This money was to be paid at the Sacristy of the Monastery on the Nativity of St. John the Baptist to light the Beam (*throne*) before the Image of the Saviour over against the Altars of St. John the Evangelist and St. Gregory the Bishop. In my Manor Court of Bleau. A seal of green wax representing a knight on a horse (Chartæ Antiquæ, B. 327, Cathedral Library). The witnesses are similar to a grant by the same Hamo to Prior Geoffrey (1191-1213).

Hamo Pikenot granted for himself and his heirs to the Brethren and Sisters of the Hospital of St. James outside Canterbury, all the right and claim he had by writ of the

King in the Court of the Abbot of St. Augustine, to that stone messuage (*illo messuagio lapideo*) with its appurtenances that was formerly John Pikenot's in the parish of St. Andrew, between the high way and the land of John Harcin, that John Pikenot gave in pure and perpetual alms to the aforesaid Hospital. Witnesses: Thomas de Mile, then Steward of the Abbey of St. Augustine, John Turte, John Chiche, Henry Say, John Fitz Terry, John Fitz-Robert, Richard le Aduite, Thomas Speciar, Osmund Polre (*Chartæ Antiquæ*, C. 712, Cathedral Library). There is no date to this deed, but John Turte and Thomas Speciar were the Bailiffs of Canterbury in 1222.

The chartulary of this hospital is now in the British Museum (32,098), and was compiled from the evidences of the hospital and written on vellum in 14 Edward IV. (1474-75) by William Hadleigh, D.D., the Sub-Prior of Christ Church Monastery, and Warden of this hospital.

This William Hadleigh, who became a monk at Canterbury in 1444, occupied many of the offices in his Monastery, being also Warden of Canterbury Hall at Oxford, 1454-68, and, after his return to Canterbury, the Sub-Prior for twenty-seven years. He died on the day of St. Wulstan, the Bishop and Confessor (June 7), in 1499, aged seventy-three years, and was buried in the middle of the Chapel of the Infirmary of the Monastery (*Chronicle of John Stone*, edited by W. G. Searle, for the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, 1902).

From the chartulary we learn that "A—, the Countess of Augi (Ewe, or Eu), gave and granted in pure alms the rent of one marc (13s. 4d.) in the parish of Elham from a piece of new heath ground (*in nova terra bruarie*), to the Church of St. James, that is founded outside the City of Canterbury on the south side, for the maintenance of the sick brethren and sisters there. This was given on the Vigil of St. James. Witnesses: Benedict, priest of the Church of St. Margaret; Auhetilo, the priest; German, the priest; Master Feramin; Alfrid, the steward; Alexander Carbunel, Osbert de Chilham, Roger White, Geoffrey de Blodbleane," etc. (*Chartulary*, fol. 20).

This is probably Adelida, the daughter
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of William de Albini, who married John, Count of Eu (died in 1172), and through his wife became possessed of the Manor of Elham. Master Feramin, the founder, is a witness. Or it might be their granddaughter, Alice de Eu, who married Ralph de Ysenden. In 1534 the hospital had this rent of 13s. 4d. at Blodbeane, in Elham.

Dionisia de Glynde, the daughter of Godefry de Malling (about the year 1200), confirmed the grant of those two acres that her father made over to the Hospital of St. James; the two acres which her mother gave, and also the one acre that Richard, her husband, gave. These five acres belong to my tenement of Tanintone, and were given in pure alms for their souls. Witnesses: Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury [1193-1205], the Prior of Christ Church, Nicholas Wales, Reginald de Cornhill, Theodric the goldsmith, Magister Thomas de Salket, Theobald de Godwineston, Eustace de Wenchepe, Jordan, rector of Charing (*Chartulary*, fol. 2).

Wido the son of William Pycoth in the 8 Henry III. (1223-24) granted to the leprous brothers and sisters of the Hospital of St. James in the suburb of Canterbury, one acre of his land with appurtenances in the parish of Bradegare in a place called Degesdane, paying yearly to him and his heirs 5d. at the Feast of St. Michael (*Chartulary*, fol. 3).

Thomas the son of Henry de Bradgare in 37 Henry III. (1252-53) gave to this Hospital two acres of land in Bradgare in the field called Eggesdane (*Chartulary*, fol. 3).

Peter Dodemane of Bordene for the good of his soul, wife, children, and ancestors, gave in 1253 to the Brothers and Sisters of this Hospital of St. James, one acre of land in Bredgare. Joan his widow in 1270 gave up all her right and claim to this acre (*Chartulary*, fol. 4).

In Register J of Christ Church Monastery, Canterbury, are "The Rents of Gavelik* received in the Treasury of Christ Church" about the year 1290:

* "The tenant of land in Gavelkind, did suit to his Lord's Court, and paid all the accustomed rents, duties, and services, which if he withdrew, then by 'Gavelet' in the Court Baron, the Lord recovered them, or recovered entry into his tenement" (*History of Gavelkind*, by Charles Sandys, 1851, p. 249).

"From the Hospital of St. James:—

"In the parish of St. Margaret in Witemede (called Hottemede in Register A) at the middle of Lent 8d.

"In the parish of St. Mildred from the land of Estvald (? Eastfield) against the Hospital at the same time 2d.

"From Aluncia son of W. Odon at the Feast of St. Michael 19d." (Register J, p. 267, and Register A, fol. 554).

Prince Edward, the son of King Edward I., when at Chartham on July 8, 1305, wrote to Prior Henry de Eastrey "that he would receive Rose de Mereworth as a sister of the Hospital of St. James, with the livery that pertains thereto, according to her estate and for love of us" (*History of the Weald of Kent*, by Robert Furley, vol. ii., p. 261).

Prior Henry de Eastrey, on November 1, 1329, complained that a certain cleric (named William Burgoos) pretending that he was the Warden of the Hospital of St. Thomas of Eastbridge, in Canterbury, by undue favour which he has with the "Auditores Causarum" of the Court of the Archbishop, is causing oppression and expense to the poor persons in the Hospital of St. James, outside Canterbury (Register L, fol. 170, Cathedral Library, Canterbury).

Robert de Hathbrand, the Prior of Christ Church (1338-70), on December 1, 1342, gave his consent that Christiana, the Prioress of the Hospital of St. James, and the sisters there, might receive Alice de Hartlip during her life, in the same lodging near the gate which the Lady de Lynch had whilst she lived, with free coming and going to the same. And if Alice de Hartlip died leaving her sister Joan surviving, then Joan was to have the same for her life, provided they kept the room in repair during the time (Register L, fol. 78).

This same Prior next year wrote to a friend named Dominus E. de Grimesby, at the Court of the King, the following letter:

"Trusty friend, whereas the poor Hospital of St. James, which is of our foundation, and under our protection, has been grievously burdened by divers contributions granted to the King by the laity, and that the goods and resources of the said House do not even suffice for the maintenance of the Prioress and her sisters of the same House, as plainly

appears by an Inquisition lately returned into Chancery at the suit of the Prioress and sisters. We heartily beseech you that you will deal gently with the property of the Hospital, and so act that the Prioress and Sisters may follow up the suit which they have begun for obtaining their discharge, until they obtain a favourable settlement."

Between the years 1344 and 1348 Prior Hathbrand wrote to the Registrar of the Archbishop, asking him to postpone certain proceedings in connection with the hospital, of whom we have been and are the Guardians, for that the Prioress and her sisters had been cited before the Court of the Archbishop with reference to the Church of Bradgate (or Bredgar) that belongs to them (Register L, fol. 78).

Queen Philippa (of Hainault), the wife of Edward III., wrote about a corrody in the hospital. To this Prior Robert de Hathbrand replied on August 18 (the year is not given, but it was between 1344 and 1348):

"To the right honourable Lady, the Lady Philippa, by the grace of God, Queen of England, Lady of Ireland, and Duchess of Aquitaine, her humble and devoted chaplains the Prior and monks of the Church of Canterbury recommend themselves, prepared to perform her commandments and will. Most noble Lady, we received your letter on the seventeenth day of August (requesting us) to grant at your request, to Alice, the widow of John de Bray, formerly one of your servants—a maintenance for life in St. James' Hospital near Canterbury. Right honourable Lady, please to understand that it is not for us to bestow or grant any such thing in that place; for there is a Prioress with her sisters, and they of their own will can and do freely dispose of their own goods as they think best for their own profit. Wherefore we cannot of our good will fulfil your commandment and request, and therefore, most gracious Lady, we beg you, if you please, to hold us excused in this case. The most high Lord, well-beloved Lady, have you in his keeping, and multiply to you honours in body and soul. Written in our Chapter the 18th day of August" (Register L, fol. 80).

About the same time the Prior wrote to the Archbishop (John de Stratford) about the

poor sisters of St. James's, near Canterbury, who were unable to pay the tax of a "Fifteenth" to the King because of their poverty, and asked the help of the Archbishop that they may be excused the payment.

In the year 1349 Prior Robert de Hathbrand certified that the Prioress and the sisters of St. James's, in the suburb of Canterbury, commonly known as Wincheap, which was under the patronage of the Monastery, that although religious women lived there, yet it was not under any approved rule, or vow, or profession made (the same as a nun), but the inmates could leave the hospital when they wished, like other seculars.

(To be concluded.)



Notes on the Older Eastbourne.

By J. C. WRIGHT,

Author of *Bygone Eastbourne*, etc.

AS a health resort, Eastbourne is comparatively modern; as a village, it dates back to Roman times. It is almost certain that a Roman villa was situated here, and was one of the outlying stations of ancient Anderida. Mr. Lower has suggested that this was the country seat of some Roman commander. Portions of the villa have constantly been unearthed; and in the immediate neighbourhood there are many traces of Roman encampments. When we come to Saxon times, however, our ground is firmer. Antiquaries are agreed that there is sufficient evidence to prove the existence of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Mill Gap, situate at Upperton. Numerous skeletons have been discovered in the neighbourhood; in the left hand of each skeleton is usually found a short knife, or "seax."

From Domesday Book we learn the place was written *Borne*. It was a Hundred of itself, its principal manor being held by the Count of Mortain. It was then assessed at forty-six hides, and there was land sufficient for twenty-eight ploughs. Borne paid the Count—who was the Conqueror's half-brother—£40 per annum. Gathering up

a few isolated facts from records of the place, it may be said that Borne was, in the early part of its history, cut up into "burghs," and that it consisted of one real and undivided township, whose inhabitants had certain duties to fulfil for the general good of the community. That the town continued to be of comparative importance is proved from the statement that in 1302 "Seford and Burn were required to provide one ship between them for a Scottish expedition." Again, twenty-two years later, it is recorded that King Edward II. made a journey through Sussex, and arriving at Bourne (its spelling frequently varied) "considerable presents were made for the King's use," including cheese, wine, wax, oats, "3 quarters beef, 3 carcasses mutton, 1½ hog, 5 rabbits, 1 bream." In the following reign—Edward III.—the place was taxed to provide funds towards the cost of the French wars, then raging.

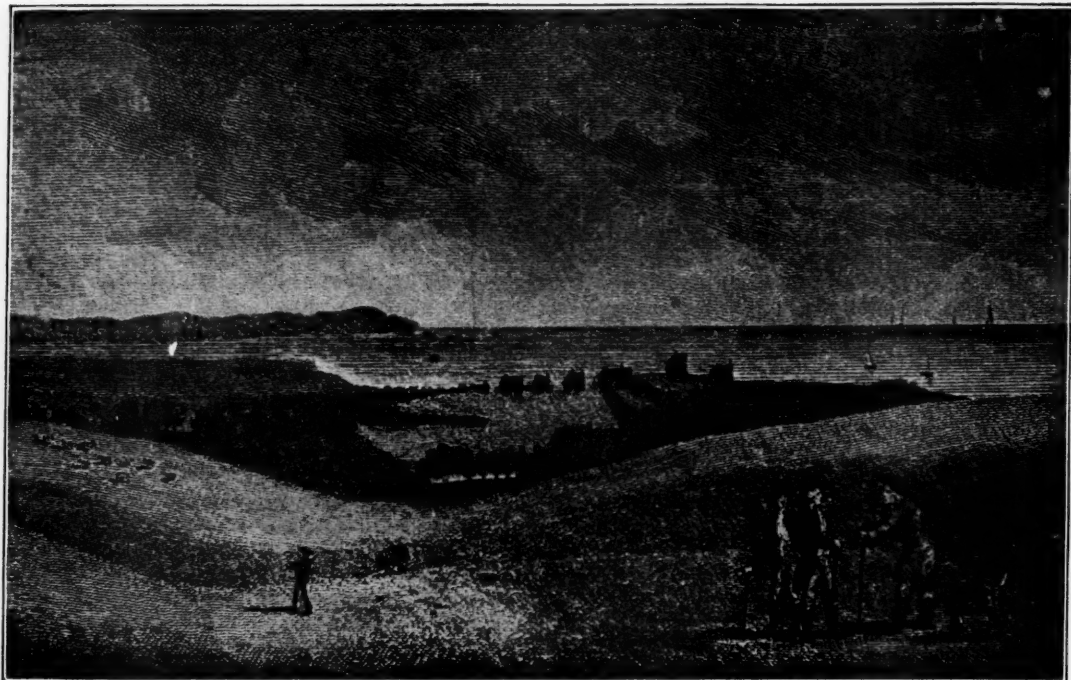
In 1587 a survey was made by Sir Thomas Palmere and Sir Walter Covert, two deputy lieutenants of the county, a copy of which is now in the British Museum. From this interesting document we find there was "no landing onwards to Borne, where is a decayed earthen bulwark, which should be mended with flankers." The measures taken for defence were happily never tested, but a stimulus appears to have been given to the place, for a few years later an enrolment of arms took place, and "Estborne is charged to supply 200 loads of coal."

It will have been noticed that the manor of Bourne (for so it was spelt later, and eventually Eastbourne) was of considerable importance in Norman times. In the year 1467, during the reign of Edward IV., Baron de Roos held it, but because of his adherence to the Lancastrian party he was deprived of it. Subsequently, however, the manor was restored, and afterwards became divided into three portions, which were spoken of, though somewhat incorrectly, as separate manors. These were conveyed to Jacob Burton, John Selwyn, and Thomas Gildridge, who had the chief lordship between them. From this date—the year 1554—the manors were known respectively as Eastbourne Wilson, otherwise Burton; Eastbourne Selwyn; and Eastbourne Gildridge. The first of these passed from

the Wilson family in 1723, when the fourth baronet, Sir Thomas Wilson, sold them to Sir Spencer Compton, second son of the third Earl of Northampton, who was for some years Speaker of the House of Commons and was subsequently created Baron of Wilmington. From Lord Wilmington they passed to his nephew, James Compton, and thence into the Cavendish family.

Writing to a friend in 1759, Sir Edward

Earl of Wilmington, who before he purchased it resided in it, . . . and as he had an extraordinary liking for it, he used extraordinary means to persuade and procure him to sell it to himself, leaving no stone unturned to effect it; and well he might, for from its delightful situation it may vie with most in this country; the wild, the sea, the downs, all at once viewed; and for the excellency of that bird by some called the English



EAST BOURN, 1793.

Wilson, the fifth baronet, says of Bourne Place (now called Compton Place): "This seat, which is a very fine one, did belong to my family, together with a capital lordship. . . . It came to my late father by virtue of entail, whilst a part of it was inherited by the late Sir William Wilson's sister and heir; but a part of this estate coming to my father being encumbered, he was pleased (though against the consent and approbation of the family) to convey it to the late

ortolan. The wheatear is famed, even to a proverb, a Bourne wheatear being the best of the kind in this country or anywhere." One can here see indications of regret on the part of Sir Edward that the Eastbourne estate was no longer in his family.

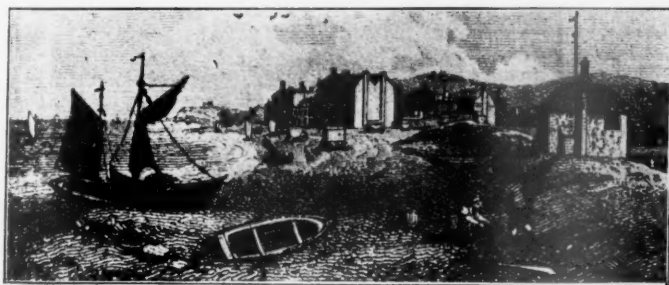
The second large landed proprietor—Mr. Selwyn—resided three miles away, at Friston Place. His daughter, Elizabeth, married Thomas Parker, of Ratton, "bringing the Eastbourne property as her fortune into that

family, where it continued till the sale of it, about 1750, to Mr. Thomas, returned from the government of a West India island,* from whom is descended the present owner, Mr. F. Freeman Thomas, now Lord Willingdon, of Ratton. Mr. Thomas Gildridge was the purchaser of the third manor. It remained in his family till 1668, and by the marriage of Elizabeth Gildridge to Nicholas Eversfield, of Steyning, passed to their eldest daughter, Mary, who married Nicholas Gilbert, of Eastbourne, whose sole descendant, Mary Anne, married Davies Giddy. Mr. Giddy assumed the name of Gilbert in 1817. The present owner is Mr. Davies Gilbert.

It is curious to read the description of Eastbourne as it appeared 130 years ago.

fighting, the enemy's for not following up the victory.

In 1723 Commissioners were appointed to survey the coast of Great Britain. Their report to the Lords of the Admiralty lies buried in a massive folio called the "Atlas Maritimus." And what does it say of Eastbourne? "From Hastings the shore still lies east and west, with a long ridge of beach and a hard sand, which we travel on for nearly twenty miles, to Bourn, a small village near the shore. About the middle of this coast, namely, near Pemsey, or Pevensey, William the Conqueror, then Duke of Normandy, landed." The account goes on to state that "this high ridge of beach runs on to a point of land a few miles beyond Bourn, west, and there ends, which point, for that



SEA HOUSES, EASTBOURNE.

It is "a small town at the foot of a prodigious cliff or headland," famous for "a tessellated pavement and bath." This "headland" had obtained notoriety from the fact that a naval engagement, known as the Battle of Beachy Head, had been fought in 1690, when the combined English and Dutch fleets were defeated by those of France. At that time the King (William III.) was on the Continent, and had left, it is said, only 7,000 land forces for the defence of the country. It was enough to stir the quiet downland community when the news came that "the body of the French fleet stood in and out of the bays of Eastbourne and Pevensey, whilst fourteen of their ships anchored near the shore." It was a remarkable sea-fight: the Admirals on both sides came in for blame—ours for not

* Horsfield.

very reason, is called Beach Head, or Beachy Head." Bourn, then, at this time is described as a village, and it was not until the close of the eighteenth century, when a few marine residences, called the Sea Houses, had been erected, that it became "a retreat for sickness, indolence, and dissipation," and "frequented by company." It was then that the old guides dilated on the various sources of attractiveness of the town, that "the bathing may be equalled, but cannot be surpassed"; that "the machines are very excellent"; that "the Sands are fine and dry, and form a pleasant promenade." The days of "weekly visitors' lists" were not yet, but in lieu of these the guide-books of the period furnished lists of the accommodation provided in this Elysian retreat.

It is interesting to note the wave of excite-

ment that passed over the place during the threatened French invasion. In the erection of the Martello towers along the coast from Hythe in Kent to Seaford in Sussex, there was a visible proof that England feared the early arrival of Napoleon. One of the largest of these towers was at Eastbourne. Parry tells us that it was "of a circumference and thickness that requires upwards of 50,000 bricks for the completion of a single course." This was the circular redoubt which formed a central depot for the towers. It comprised a bomb-proof fortification, and was surrounded by a moat 23 feet in depth, and from 35 to 40 feet wide. Accommodation

what later period, in the wooden theatre erected in South Street. This "theatre," by the way, was afterwards used as a carpenter's shop, and eventually came into the hands of the old Local Board, who sold it, with some land in South Street, in 1883. Mr. Thomas Dibdin was one of the most famous of the itinerant players who visited Eastbourne. He says: "It was about two in the afternoon of a sultry day when I reached the Lamb Inn at Eastbourne, after a walk of eighteen miles, thoroughly fatigued, and my companion [he had picked up a Scotsman by the way], who was a fat man, with a heavy sort of haversack to carry, was still more



EASTBOURNE: THE CIRCULAR REDOUBT.

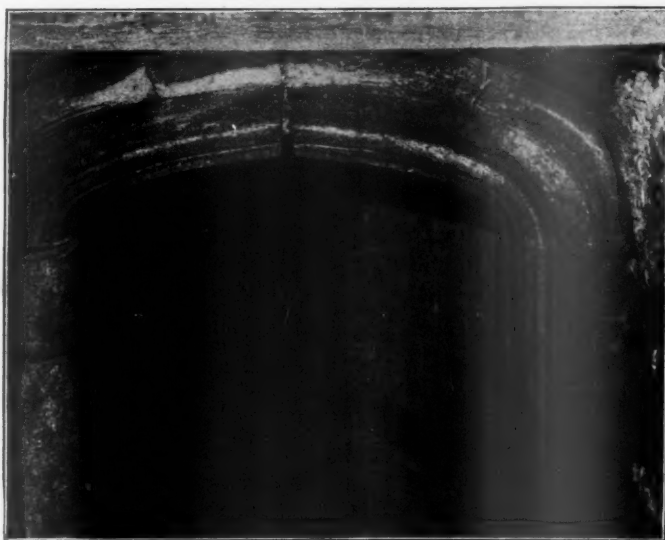
within the tower was provided for 350 men. In 1857 the number was considerably reduced. Though the barracks are still in the hands of the War Office, the adjoining bowling-green, recently laid out by the Eastbourne Corporation, is a sufficient indication of their practical service in modern warfare. The towers along the coast are, one by one, being demolished, and soon nothing will be left to indicate the universal wave of unrest which swept over England at the beginning of the last century.

Yet, on the whole, Eastbourne led a quiet life, though it was occasionally relieved by a travelling company of players who played in the long room of the Lamb, and, at a some-

fatigued than myself. On entering the village I felt no small anxiety lest the Dover Company should have moved forwards, and my journey, consequently, be not at its close; but to my great delight I saw the last night's playbill affixed to a post, and while I was loud in my mirth at something whimsical in its style of commencement, a farmer, who supposed me one of the *corps dramatique*, exclaimed as he passed, "Addrott'n, there you be, laughing at your own roguery." Mr. Dibdin once declared he was "the only male performer who could turn a tune; no one disputed my title to what is termed first-singing business, and a good song, in a village, is thought more of by the audience

than all the acting on the stage." The experience he gained stood him in good stead during his subsequent career, which was of no usual character, associating as he did with some of the best playwrights of the day. And Eastbourne air seems to have acted as a tonic on his mental powers, for he ascribed no less than nearly two thousand of his ditties to his short residence there. He seems to have been fond of the Lamb, which, by the way, has weathered all the vicissitudes of fortune, and is materially unchanged at the present day, either ex-

on the marine part of the town. One of these was the Round House, originally a horizontal mill for grinding corn, but subsequently formed into a dwelling-house. It was here in the year 1780 that Prince Edward, afterwards Duke of Kent, and father of her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, lived with his tutor. How the Round House obtained its name is not known, for it was octagonal in shape, "built of upright timbers, apparently old wreckage filled in between with boulders, and stone-plastered over. It appeared to have had a flat roof, but rising from the



ENTRANCE TO CRYPT AT "THE LAMB," EASTBOURNE.

ternally or internally, for, beyond its low-pitched rooms and old woodwork, nothing calls for special notice except the curious vaulted crypt with groined arches, now used as a cellar. It was formerly believed that a subterranean passage existed connecting this inn with the adjoining church, but this has never been authenticated—indeed there is no evidence of the building being connected with any religious foundation, though the original mediæval sign, the Holy Lamb, may suggest that it was a resting-place for pilgrims.

Before concluding these notes, reference must be made to two prominent landmarks

centre there was a square storey apparently entirely of wood." According to an old guide it contained "three sitting-rooms and made up eleven beds." This Round House was demolished in 1841. Not far distant, until so recently as the year 1877, was a ten-roomed building called the Field House. On this site there is now an ornamental garden, and immediately to the rear a spacious hotel. But the older Eastbourne had its charms, if we may judge from Theodore Hook, the vivacious author of *Jack Brag*. He tells us that "Jack" found it "a nice retired place," and "uncommon refreshing." That

was eighty years ago. Since then modern Eastbourne has been evolved, but its development is beyond the scope of this article.



Some Precursors of Dante.

BY THE REV. J. B. MCGOVERN.

(Concluded from p. 471, vol. vi.)

CHRISTIAN DANTES: EARLY AND MEDIÆVAL.

FOR reasons of space, but mainly because the subject lies outside my present inquiry,* I refrain from dealing here with the literature which has grown out of 1 Peter iii. 18-20 and clusters round Christ's descent into Hades (although Dante refers to it in *Inf.* iv. 52 seq.), and refer the reader to Mr. Dods' interesting treatment (chap. iii.) of the subject.

As regards the early Christian visions properly so called, Bishop Casartelli holds that "the principal writing of the kind is *The Ascension of Isaiah*, preserved in an Ethiopic version in Abyssinia" (first century A.D. and edited by Professor Charles), whereas Mr. Dods contends that *The Apocalypse of Peter*† "is the most important Christian vision that has survived from the first centuries of our era, is the earliest of the Christian apocalypses, and its recovery [in 1892] supplies a link that has long been wanting in what may be called the apocalyptic chain which binds the period immediately before and after the birth of Christ to the Middle Ages." He also calls it "the Christian ancestor" of the apocalyptic family, enlarges on its influence on subsequent legends and down to and including the *Divina Commedia* itself, and presents some twenty specimens of "very definite crimes punished by as definite chastisements."

In addition to these, a passing mention can only be made of such similar productions as *The Passion of St. Perpetua*, *The Acts of Thomas*, *The Apocalypse of Paul*, and *The*

* Excluding, that is, New Testament eschatology and visions based upon it.

† Translated and edited by Dr. M. R. James, 1892.

Apocalypse of the Virgin (ninth century A.D.), which Mr. Dods designates as "a most daring piece of plagiarism," as "the author of this vision is not content with borrowing details of chastisement; he goes the length of picturing Christ as granting a respite on the Day of Pentecost to the damned, for the sake of His Virgin Mother's prayers."

Passing on to mediæval visions, "it will be observed," to quote Mr. Dods again, "that the visions of the unseen are becoming more conscious, and therefore more elaborate. There is a growing tendency to use the vision form to enforce a homily, to impose a doctrine, to condemn, perhaps, an ecclesiastical irregularity, or even merely as an outlet for the superfluous literary energy of the monks." He also rightly calls attention to two other features which differentiate these from earlier visions—viz., the notion of purgatory introduced into them from the third century onwards, and a growing spiritual, as contrasted with a physical, conception of hell. As instances in point, the *Dialogues* of Gregory the Great (A.D. 604), and the post-Dante Vision of Godfried may be quoted.

But this paper must close, and not inaptly, because more interesting to British readers, with brief accounts of some

ENGLISH DANTES.

Drithelme, apart from Cynewulf's *Crist*, and Cadmon's *Metrical Paraphrase* (A.D. 900), is the first English precursor of Dante. Bede is responsible for the account of his vision, A.D. 696 (*Hist. Eccl.*, lib. v., cap. 12), of which Bishop Browne, of Bristol, gives one phase thus (*Alcuin of York*, pp. 272-273):

"The misery of extreme cold was a familiar fact to the Northumbrians. . . . It is brought out in a very graphic way in the description which Bede gives of the trance of one Drithelme, who had appeared to be dead for six hours. Among other remarkable visions of the other world, he came in his trance to a valley, on one side of which was piercing cold, and on the other unquenchable fire. The unhappy souls, tortured in the biting cold, leaped madly across for warmth into the flames. Then, scorched in the fearful heat, they sprang back again for

coolness into the torturing cold. In that continual alternation of tortures their time was spent. Drithelme was wont ever after, in beating down his animal passions, to stand up to his neck in the river, even in winter, with broken masses of ice dashing against him. And when one called to him from the bank, 'I wonder, brother Drithelme, that you endure such cold,' he would reply, 'I, at least, have seen worse cold than this.'

This ascetic touch refers evidently to the period when he had joined the brotherhood at Melrose, although the trance had occurred when he was a married property owner at Cuningham. His vision, which, as Mr. Dods concludes in his synopsis, "is as near to the modern schemes of eschatology as a conception of this early date could well be," embraced hell, purgatory, and heaven, and resulted in a division of goods between wife, family, and the poor, and a retirement into Melrose Abbey.

The second English visionary was "a certain English Presbyter" (*quidam religiosus Presbyter de Terra Anglorum*), whose glimpse into the unseen world is narrated in Part II. of the *Annales Bertinianorum*, ad an. A.D. 839, and is thus summarized or alluded to by Mr. Dods:

"Notice that the vision is just a little sermon, devised to point the moral of the loss of the last year's abundant crops, and to constrain the audience to righteousness (and, observe, to almsgiving), by dark hints of worse calamities to come unless they repent, and (quite inconsequently) unless they better observe the Sabbath Day. The picture of boys (the souls of the saints) reading in books in which alternate lines of blood record the sins of men is not without merit."

The third such was that of the monk of Evesham, or Eoves-holm, A.D. 1196, of which Matthew Paris (*obit* 1259) and Roger of Wendover (*Flores Historiarum*) are the joint historians. The narrative is thus fairly ancient, but the seer is unknown. Roger (was he the author?) gives an abridgment of it, and he was a monk of St. Alban's, dying 1237, and in 1869 Professor E. Arber issued a facsimile edition of De Machlinia's of 1482, and still later (1910) it was "rendered into modern English by Valerian Paget,"

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edited from the now sole extant impression in the British Museum. This latter bore the archaic heading:

"Here begynnyth a maruelous revelacion that was schewyd of Almighty God by Sent Nycholas to a monke of Euyshamme yn the days of Kunge Richard the fyrst and the yeare of owre lord. MCLXXXVI."

The little work has been pronounced to be "a remarkable heirloom of our literature," and is, therefore, apart from its eschatological value, entitled to consideration. But it is only for this value that it finds a place here. The unknown monk fell into a trance on Maundy Thursday, and was guided by St. Nicholas through hell, purgatory, and heaven, and, curiously enough, the corruptions and depravities, then prevailing in the Church, are, as in the *Divina Commedia*, scathingly illustrated, a King of England (supposed to be Henry II.) especially receiving drastic treatment; but the vision closes amid the ringing of Easter bells:

"I heard a marvellous peal of bells, ringing with solemn sweetness, as though all the bells in the world, or whatever has sound, had been rung together at one time. In this peal and ringing broke out a marvellous sweetness and a various mingling of melody."

Fourth, and chief amongst English Dantes, was Thurcill, for whose vision we are again indebted to Matthew Paris. "Thurcill's story," says Mr. Dods, "is the most realistic, the most dramatic, the most fiendish. The hero was a small farmer of the village of 'Tunsted, in the bishopric of London' ('perhaps Twinsted in Essex'), and his guide to the nether regions was St. Julian, 'the entertainer.'" One touch in this vision, with which, as an allusion, I must content myself, is that in which the seer out-Dante's Dante himself—a theatre constructed in hell for the amusement of the devils, wherein the lost souls are the actors!

Whether Dante had gleaned any of his own matchless presentations of the unseen world from these English sources will always remain an unsolved problem.

IRISH DANTES.

The question finally presents itself, Was he indebted to Irish seers for suggestions of

D

the *Divina Commedia*? The *Irish Year Book* for 1909 states that "Dante's indebtedness to Ireland for the conception of his masterpiece is not as well known even in this country as it should be. The vision of St. Fursa (or Furseus), at one time well known throughout Europe, contains many evidences of having furnished the model for the *Inferno*." This may or may not be so, seeing that so many competitors hold the field for acceptance. The Venerable Bede is again responsible for this legend, who describes its author as "a holy man from Ireland" (*Hist. Eccl.*, lib. iii., cap. 19), living *circa* A.D. 640, that he was of noble blood, "but much more noble in mind than in birth," and that he built a monastery in Suffolk wherein he had his vision. The only remarkable episode in it consists of his having had, during his transit through the infernal fires, a tortured soul hurled at him, who left burns on his shoulder and jaw, of which he bore the marks ever afterwards.

Superior to this vision in many respects is that of Tandalus, or Tundal. It is, as Mr. Dods observes, "one of the fullest and most elaborate which exist, and has attracted a great amount of attention from bibliographers. Written in Latin, it was translated into several languages, and printed as early as 1473. The date was 1149. . . . Delepierre attaches the highest importance to Tundal's story: 'Par ses détails, c'est une autre *Divine Comédie* en prose.'" As it is impossible to give here even a summary of Mr. Dods' synopsis, the reader is referred to the following works for more or less full accounts of the adventures of this Irish Dante: *Visio Tnugdali; Halis Saxonum*, 1869, by Oscar Schade; Mr. W. B. D. D. Turnbull's *Selection from a Fifteenth-Century Manuscript*, 1843; Miss E. Hull's *Text-Book of Irish Literature*, part i., pp. 137-40; Rev. D. Murphy's *Triumphalia Monasterii Sanctæ Crucis*, p. 236, 1895; Wright's *St. Patrick's Purgatory*; and Villari's *Le Antiche Leggende che illustrano la Divina Commedia*. This much may, however, in the behoof of the uninitiated, be extracted from the narrative. Tundal appears to have been a complete *roué* slain by a creditor, and his guardian angel escorts him through purgatory and hell to a nondescript kind of heaven, wherein continence and connubial fidelity

seem to be the only virtues rewarded. But his description of purgatory and hell are on a par with his sketch of Satan, whom he endows with "a pitchy black body of human shape and of enormous bulk. A hundred cubits was his length. When he gaped, he swallowed a thousand souls at once. He had a thousand hands, each with twenty fingers armed with sharp iron nails, and each finger was a hundred spans in length. His immense tail is armed with sharp hooks for the torture of the surrounding souls. Satan himself is lying on a grid over hot coals, which fiends blow into flame with bellows. He is, therefore, a mixture of the arch-enemy and the angel Lucifer. He crushes and breaks up handfuls of souls as he lies, and drops them into the fire, from which, however, as usual, they come out whole, to be put to fresh tortures. When Satan sighs in his pain, he breathes out a thousand souls at a time, and presently swallows them all again with smoke of pitch and brimstone" (Dods' *Summary*).

Neither the Satan of Dante nor of Milton excels Tundal's in horrible imaginative ingenuity. Yet even this is eclipsed by the horrors which the Knight Owain beheld on his descent in 1153 into St. Patrick's Cave and his journey through purgatory, which even "Dante cannot surpass," as Mr. Dods says. The whole gruesome vision can be read in Wright, who states that it was originally written in Latin by Henry of Saltrey.

Two thoughts more and this paper must close.

The above are but few, though perhaps the chief, instances out of many culled from the rich eschatological inheritance into which Dante entered, and of which he so gloriously availed himself. Yet from his death up to 1814 he had remained, in the estimate of the uncritical, sole and undisputed master of this branch of literature. "It is just a hundred years," says Mr. Dods in the opening of his volume, "since Dante enjoyed unchallenged the credit of having not only composed but invented the various pictures of his *Divine Comedy*. The first serious assailant of his originality was a countryman of his own, one Francesco Cancellieri, who, in 1814, accused the poet of copying the details of purgatory and hell from a certain manuscript which his learned critic then published for the first

time."* Four years later Ugo Foscolo poured out the vials of his wrath upon the attack in the *Edinburgh Review* (vol. xxx., September, 1818), but inadvisably, for later still both Ozanam and Labitte showed Dante's indebtedness to his precursors in eschatology, the former stating calmly:

"Il (Dante) trouvait cette tradition dans un cycle entier des légendes, de songes, d'apparitions, de voyages au monde invisible, où revenaient toutes les scènes de la damnation et de la béatitude. Sans doute il devait mettre l'ordre et la lumière dans ce chaos, mais il fallait q'avant lui le chaos existât."

Precisely, that is what Dante did, and as none other could have done since his time—or, at all events, has tried to do as successfully as he.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

THE REGISTER OF WOTTON PARISH
AND JOHN EVELYN.

By F. R. FAIRBANK, M.D., F.S.A.

THE old register of the parish of Wotton, Surrey, is specially interesting, as it contains the records of the baptism and burial of that noted man John Evelyn, and the burial of his wife. The entries in the book have been very unequally made, and in some parts it appears that many of them were not made at the time of their occurrence, but several together at a subsequent date. The volume is not well preserved, and its present state is quite in accord with the entry made at the commencement by John Evelyn himself. It is as follows:

"This Register of the Parish of Wotton in the County of Surrey begun Anno Domini CDDXVI. and miserably torn and abused (by those who ought to have Preserved & continued it) is now Repaired & new bound by

"JOHN EVELYN, ESQR.

"A.D.

"CICIDXCXVII."

* Osservazioni sopra l'originalità della Divina Commedia di Dante, Roma, 1814.

Evelyn appears to have designed a die specially for the decoration of the sides. It is an appropriate and artistic variation of his own arms, as follows: On an eagle displayed, ducally gorged, a shield bearing the arms of Evelyn, with, in fesse, a crescent on a martlet for difference, that being the "difference" for John Evelyn himself, the second son of the fourth son of the founder of that branch of the family. Underneath, a scroll bearing his favourite maxim: "Omnia explore: meliora retinete." The whole



encircled by a wreath—on the dexter side of bay, on the sinister of yew. The eagle displayed, ducally gorged, is formed of the head and wings of the griffin of his crest, and is emblematic of St. John the Evangelist, to whom the church is dedicated. The shield is that of the patron of the living, and the wreath is formed of the emblems of mourning and sorrow.

The die has been used for decorating many of the books in the library of Wotton House.

The entries of special interest are as follows :

"1620.

"John the sonne of Mr Richard Evelin Esq^{re} was baptised the xxth daye of November ✠ Borne 31 Octob at 1 oclock in the morning at Wotton."

"1706.

"John Evelyn of Wotton Esq^{re} formerly of Deptford died at his house in Dover Street London Feb 28 1705 in y^e eighty sixth year of his age, & Mar y^e 4th was interred in y^e chancel belonging to his Family in y^e Par^{sh} Ch. of Wotton" (*i.e.*, 1706).

"1708 (1709).

"Feb 14. Buried Mary Evelyn only Daughter of Sr R^d Brown of Deptford. She died at her House in Dover Street Feb. y^e 9th & was buried at Wotton y^e day aforesaid."

They lie in two exactly similar stone coffins, with inscriptions upon the lids. The inscriptions are well known.



At the Sign of the Owl.



I HAVE received the third annual report presented by the Council of the National Museum of Wales to the Court of Governors. During the year the most important step has been the selection of a design for the Museum, and the appointment of architects for the new building. From the details given, it is clear that very great care is being taken, by the inspection of many similar institutions on the Continent, and by the comparison and co-ordination of all kinds of information, to insure that the new Museum shall be as thoroughly as possible suited to its purpose. Another practical step, which should be fruitful of good, has been the appointment of a number of gentlemen interested in natural history and archæology

to act as correspondents of the Museum in different parts of the country, in order that they may be the means of giving prompt information to the director as to any discoveries or specimens which might be of interest to the Museum. Various gifts and purchases are chronicled, including the old Celtic bell (of which a good plate is given) from Llangnodd Church, acquired at the Madryn Castle sale.

The Council is naturally gratified to be able to report that, in response to its request, King George V. has been graciously pleased to deposit in the Welsh National Museum the chalice and paten which were discovered near Dolgelly in the year 1890, and were recently bequeathed to His Majesty by the late Baron Schröder. An excellent plate showing the chalice and paten adorns the report. I quote the following interesting account of the history of the find: "While some men were returning from their work across a short and unfrequented track near Dolgelly, one of them perceived what appeared to be a plate embedded in the rock. After some trouble they loosened it from its resting-place and carried it home, where it was found, after considerable washing and scraping, to be a gilt plate. Upon the assumption that this was not the only article to be found, they prosecuted a strict search, with the result that a vase-shaped substance was brought to light. The metal was encrusted when found by nearly 2 inches of vegetable matter. Near the spot is the ancient Monastery of Llanelltyd, and it is assumed that the vessels must at one time have belonged to the monks, who during the reign of King Henry VIII. buried them in the place where they were discovered. The articles passed into private hands, and disappeared for a time; the Crown was thus unable to establish that they were treasure-trove. In March, 1892, they were sold at Messrs. Christie's for £710 to a dealer, and by him sold to Baron John Henry Schröder for no less than £3,000. On learning of the sale the Treasury claimed them as treasure-trove. An arrangement was, however, made under which Baron Schröder undertook to bequeath the articles to the Crown, provided that he was allowed to retain possession during his lifetime."

The *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, December 1, contained the first of a series of short papers on "The Oldest English Bindings." The example selected was the binding of the copy of St. John's Gospel, which has always been associated with St. Cuthbert. According to an anonymous contemporary account of the opening of the saint's grave at Durham in 1104, printed in the Bollandist collection of *Acta Sanctorum*, the book was found near the head. It passed through various hands in the course of the centuries, and has reposed in the library of the Jesuit College at Stonyhurst since the suppression of the Jesuit College at Liège, to which it had been presented in 1769 by the Rev. Thomas Phillips. The binding has been variously dated. "The manuscript itself," says the writer, "is admittedly of a period soon after, if not absolutely contemporary with, that of the saint, but when the Rev. John Milner, F.S.A., exhibited the book to the Society of Antiquaries in June, 1806, he considered the binding was Elizabethan! When shown at South Kensington in 1862, it was thought that it might be contemporary with the manuscript. Mr. Pollard, of the British Museum, refers it to the tenth century, whilst Mr. Davenport, of the same institution, thinks it likely that it is a copy of the original binding, made in 1104, the old cover being perhaps too much perished to be preserved."

An excellent illustration, original size, taken from a rubbing of the front cover made for the South Kensington Museum, accompanied the article. The volume is described as "bound in thin boards of lime wood, covered with dark crimson-stained leather (? pigskin), and the incised lines of the upper and lower compartments of the cover illustrated are coloured blue or yellow. There are also traces of colour decoration on the large central design, the style of which latter may suggest either classical or Celtic influence, according to the fancy of the observer. The lower cover is very simple, being merely adorned with fillets, and the whole binding is very well preserved." Book-lovers will find these papers of considerable interest.

How to Trace a Pedigree is the title of a new handbook by H. A. Crofton announced for

immediate publication by Mr. Elliot Stock. The work is written in a popular style, and is intended to meet the requirements of the genealogical student and all interested in the study of family history.

At the annual meeting of the Scottish History Society, held in Edinburgh on November 26, it was announced that for 1910-11 two of the three following works would be issued: (1) *The Book of the Accounts of the Granitars and Chamberlains of the Archbishopric of St. Andrews during Cardinal Beaton's Tenure of the See, 1539-1546*, edited by Mr. R. H. Hannay; (2) *Letter-Book of Bailie John Stuart, Merchant in Inverness, 1715-1752*, edited by Mr. William Mackay; (3) *Miscellany of the Scottish History Society*, vol. iii. The last-named will include, among other matter, selections from the Wardrobe Book of Edward I., covering the period 1304-1305; papers relating to the '15 and the '45, from originals at Perth; and a batch of seventeenth-century Haddingtonshire trials for witchcraft. At the present moment there are five of the society's volumes in type awaiting the finishing touches of the respective editors.

I have received from Mr. George Middleton, Ambleside, a copy of the second edition, revised, of a very attractively produced booklet, of which he is author, printer and publisher, on *Grasmere* (price 6d. net, by post 7½d.). It contains, after a brief reference to the beauty of the famous vale, a careful description of the old church and churchyard; an account of the ancient rush-bearing festival, which is still held annually; and the story of Dove Cottage and its clustering literary associations. The old church, notwithstanding the changes it has undergone, is a fine example of the application of local labour to local material, with the result that "in place of beauty of elaborate detail we have the beauty of rude simplicity and strength." Mr. Middleton traces the architectural history of the fabric in a way which is interesting, and deserves the careful attention of visitors. The rugged timber-work of the roof is a delight to the unsophisticated eye; and everyone who sees it must feel grateful that the building has

escaped the modernizing, destroying hand of the "restorer." We earnestly hope that it may continue to be preserved from sacrilegious hands, and be passed on essentially unaltered to future generations.

There is naturally much of Wordsworth and the other famous names associated with Grasmere in this little book, the author and

century alms-box which is fixed on the chancel wall, near the door.

Mr. Frowde is adding to the Church Art in England Series another book by Mr. Francis Bond on Wood-Carving in English Churches. An earlier volume was devoted to Misericords, and in the second, which will be ready immediately, Mr. Bond treats of stalls and tabernacle work, Bishops' thrones, and



ALMS-BOX, GRASMERE CHURCH.

publisher of which may be congratulated on having produced a charming companion which every visitor to the shrines it describes will be glad to take away with him as a permanent souvenir of one of the loveliest spots in the country. There are several pen-and-ink illustrations by Mr. Percy Mason, which vary somewhat in quality, but add decidedly to the attractions of the booklet. The one we are kindly allowed to reproduce on this page shows the old seventeenth-

century alms-box which is fixed on the chancel wall, near the door. There were 241 illustrations of misericords; there are to be 124 illustrations of stalls, etc. The third volume, on Wood-Carvings, is being written by Mr. P. M. Johnston, and will deal with church chests, almeries, organ-cases, doors, alms and collecting boxes.

The Manchester University Press is about to publish a facsimile reproduction of the famous manuscript of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*

now in the possession of the Earl of Ellesmere. The facsimile is executed by Messrs. Griggs and Co., and every effort has been made to reproduce adequately the illuminations and illustrations.

Another University Press, that of Liverpool, is publishing an important series of historical works. The first was *The Declaration of Indulgence*, 1672, by Mr. Frank Bate, with an introduction by Professor C. H. Firth—an impartial and critical study in the rise of organized Dissent. This was followed by a *History of Liverpool*—a masterly example of the history of a great community—by Professor Ramsay Muir, with an important bibliographical appendix. Equally valuable is *A History of Municipal Government in Liverpool*, from the earliest times to the Municipal Reform Act of 1835, in two parts—the first (which is also issued separately) being a narrative introduction by Professor Muir, and the second a collection of charters and other documents, transcribed and edited by Miss Edith M. Platt. The Liverpool University Press (57, Ashton Street, Liverpool) is also doing good service by issuing quarterly *Annals of Archaeology*, edited by Professor J. L. Myres with the co-operation of many well-known scholars.

I note with much regret the death, on November 25, at the age of sixty-two, of Mr. T. M. Fallow, M.A., F.S.A., of Coatham, Yorkshire, whose reputation as an antiquary was widespread. He also took an active part for many years in the public life of his locality. Mr. Fallow was Editor of the *Antiquary* for four years: 1895-1898. Another well-known antiquary, Dr. T. N. Brushfield, F.S.A., passed away at Budleigh Salterton, Devon, in his eighty-first year, on November 28. Dr. Brushfield did excellent work in many directions, while *Raleghiana* was a special field in which he had no rival. I also regret to have to chronicle the death of that well-known scholar, Professor J. E. B. Mayor, at Cambridge, on December 1, at the age of eighty-five.

BIBLIOTHECARY.

Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE new part of the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, vol. xl., part 3, is strong in papers on ancient motes. Mr. G. H. Orpen sends three, dealing respectively with the motes of Street and Castlelost, both in County Westmeath, and of Lisardowlan, County Longford. The principal paper is the third part of Mr. T. J. Westropp's valuable study of "Promontory Forts and Similar Structures in County Kerry." All these papers are illustrated. Variety is afforded by notices of "Irish Organ-Builders from the Eighth to the Close of the Eighteenth Centuries," by Dr. Grattan Flood; an illustrated account of "A Sepulchral Slab lately found at Clonmacnois," by Mr. H. S. Crawford; and a short paper on "The Hewetsons of Ballyshannon, Donegal."

The *Bradford Antiquary*, No. xiv., the annual publication of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society, makes a punctual appearance, and bears witness to much good local work done by the members. We notice especially "Ancient Streets and Lanes of Bradford, as portrayed in the Manor Court Rolls," by Mr. H. Speight; "The Old Roads of Bradford," by Mr. P. Ross; and "A Preliminary Note on Certain Earthworks at Sutton, near Keighley," with plans, by Dr. F. Villy. "Notes on an Old Bradford Partnership," by Mr. W. E. Preston, contains some interesting eighteenth-century detail. Professor Skeat sends a note on the origin of the place-name "Keighley"; and other articles are a biographical sketch of "John James, F.S.A.," by Mr. W. Scruton, who also contributes "Stray Notes on Old Westgate"; "Characters seen in Bradford Streets," by Mr. J. Sowden; and an account of the Society's excursions by Mr. R. Poole. The part is liberally illustrated.

The second issue—1909-10—of the *Year-Book* of the Viking Club has appeared. It chronicles much activity, and contains various district reports, more especially a very interesting report of Western Norway, 1909, by Haakon Schetelig, which describes traces of sun-worship in Norse graves, and the discovery of a remarkable Viking Age burial in a mound explored by the Bergen Museum. Notes and Queries, Obituary Notices, Reviews, etc., complete a useful publication.

The *Journal* of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society contains the concluding chapters of Canon O'Mahony's "History of the O'Mahony Sept" and of Mr. W. F. Butler's "The Barony of Muskerry." "Notes on Some Castles of Mid-Cork," by Dr. P. G. Lee, is finely illustrated. Mr. S. T. McCarthy writes on "The Young Pretender's Kerry Head-piece," and there is also a paper on "St. Colman of Cloyne."

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

Dr. C. H. Read, president, was in the chair at the meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on November 24. Sir Edward Brabrook read a note on some errors reported by Colonel Sandeman in "The Ordinances and Regulations for the Government of the Royal Household," issued by the Society in 1790. Messrs. R. H. Forster and J. G. N. Clift communicated a paper, full of descriptive detail, on "The Forum of Corstopitum." At the meeting on December 1, Mr. W. D. Caröe, architect of Canterbury Cathedral, read a paper on two pictures of the Choir which illustrate its condition under and after the Commonwealth. One, dated 1657, is in Mr. Caröe's possession; the other, dated 1680, belongs to Canon Mason. The view was expressed that the high altar should be reinstated in the position it occupied at the top of the chancel from the time of Archbishop Anselm until the early part of the nineteenth century, a period of about 700 years.

The Rev. Dr. Cox read a paper on "The Assize Rolls and Coroners' Rolls of Yorkshire as illustrating the Abjuration of the Realm by Sanctuary-Seekers," at the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on December 7.

On December 2, at the Bradford Church Institute, Mr. J. Norton Dickons delivered a lecture to the members of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on "Roman Evidences in West Yorkshire." The lecture was an extension and review of the valuable paper which Mr. Dickons contributed to the recent volume of *Memorials of Old Yorkshire*, dealing with the Roman antiquities of the county, and in its spoken form it had the advantage of being illustrated with a very fine collection of photographs of antiquities. Mr. Dickons especially urged that the important camp at Ilkley should be submitted to a proper examination. Dr. J. H. Rowe presided over a good audience.

The annual general meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on November 30, Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., in the chair, when the office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected. The report showed a large increase in the membership. After a reference to several of the communications and to the Rhind Lectures, which were delivered by Professor Baldwin Brown, the report stated that in the year under review further investigations were undertaken at Newstead, near Melrose, by Mr. James Curle on behalf of the Society. The excavations of this important site, which had engaged the attention of the Society for over five years, had now been completed, and the remains of the great Roman fort of Newstead once more lay concealed beneath the tillage. The story was one of the most romantic in the annals of the Society. On a cold day in the early spring of the year 1905, a deputation from the Council visited the site to consider the prospects of a successful excavation. Here and there, where the ploughshare had recently torn up the land, fragments of Roman pottery were picked up; but even to the trained eye

surface indications of the ramparts and ditches were only doubtfully evident. Fortunately the Society were able to enlist the help of Mr. James Curle, an antiquary whose zeal and scholarly attainments, combined with the fact of his residence in the neighbourhood, at once marked him out as the right man to direct the work.

Newstead yielded more than the information as to structural details so assiduously sought after in Roman excavations. Over the whole area of occupation, but more particularly in the annexes which lay around the fort proper, there were found numerous pits and wells into which many of the discarded possessions of the garrison and their following had found their way. The number of such pits excavated amounted to about 100, and from them came the majority of the objects of that wonderful collection in the lower hall of the museum, which made the occupants of the camp, with all their human labours and vanities, live before their eyes to-day. The total number of objects added to the national collection exceeded in number 2,300, and was by far the greatest addition made from any one source. Not only the Society, but the public, owed a great deal to Mr. I. J. S. Roberts, of Drygrange, and to Mr. William Younger, of Ravenswood, the proprietors of the ground, for the public spirit they had shown first in freely according permission to excavate, and finally for allowing the whole of the objects found to become the property of the nation.

On December 14 Mr. H. R. Hall described "A Visit to Nubia" before the members of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

A meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held on November 29. Dr. Robert Cochrane presided. Some notes on "Caherconroi and Neighbouring Forts" were submitted by Professor R. A. S. Macalister, F.S.A., and Mr. E. C. R. Armstrong, F.S.A. The Rev. Professor Browne, S.J., also contributed a paper on the same subject. Some excellent slides were shown. Mr. H. F. Berry, Litt.D., delighted the audience with a most entertaining paper dealing with the "Records of the Felt-maker Company of Dublin, 1667-1841: Their Loss and Recovery." The records of this ancient Dublin guild have been only recovered recently owing to the laudable perseverance of Mr. Guinness (Stillorgan), who followed up the quest for seven years. They were purchased at a sale in London, and subsequently given by that gentleman to the Irish Public Record Office, where they will be safely stored for future reference. Dr. Berry gave a number of interesting extracts from the minute-books of the guild thus happily recovered.

At the meeting of the CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on December 13, the Rev. Francis Sanders, M.A., F.S.A., read a paper on "The Marian Bishops of Chester: George Cotes and Cuthbert Scot."

In November the members of the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited Greenwich. First, under the guidance of the Rev.

Charles Moore, they visited the chapel where the boys of the naval school meet to worship. They inspected the marble portico, said to be the finest in the world; the window to the memory of Admiral Tyron, who went down in the ill-fated *Victoria*; and the black and white marble representation of a cable which runs up two sides of the nave. The altarpiece by West also attracted attention, with the curious copper medallions, looking like marble, which depict the life of the Saviour. An adjournment was then made to the crypt, part of the old Palace of Placentia, which Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, erected on the site of the present hospital in 1437. Sir Christopher Wren utilized the ancient arches in laying the foundations of the present building, and underneath one of the arches may be seen several sections of the conduit which in the fifteenth century was used to convey water from Greenwich Park to Greenwich Palace. It was made of cylindrical blocks of stone about 2 feet long, through which a hole 4 inches in diameter was bored. The frame of a door in the old palace was also exhibited. Near by stood a stone confessional box used in the bygone centuries. In the days of the Commonwealth the palace narrowly escaped destruction. It was Queen Mary, the consort of William III., who originated the idea of substituting a seaman's hospital for it, a scheme which had Evelyn, the diarist, for its treasurer, Wren as its architect, and Vanbrugh as its secretary. Concerning Vanbrugh, Mr. A. Bonner, editor of the Society's *Transactions*, told the members that he had reason to question the accuracy of the famous lines concerning that great architect. In an old volume he had found what was given as the correct version, and they ran thus:

"Lie lightly on him, Earth, though he
Laid many a heavy load on thee."

Under the guidance of Captain Cooper-Key the members then visited the Queen's House, begun for the consort of James I., where they inspected the beautiful ceiling which Orazio Gentileschi, the Pisan artist, painted there.

The annual meeting of the members of the CARDIGANSHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held at the College, Aberystwyth, on November 30. Sir Edward J. Webley-Parry-Pryse, Bart., was re-elected president, the Rev. J. F. Lloyd secretary, Mr. Edward Evans, J.P., treasurer, and Professor Tyrrel Green, Lampeter, chairman of the executive committee. Afterwards the members proceeded to the castle ruins, where papers were read by the following: Dr. E. A. Lewis, University College, on "The Edwardian Castle of Aberystwyth"; "Early Norman Castles of Aberystwyth," by the Rev. George Eyre Evans; and "Prehistoric Burial-Places in Cardiganshire," by Professor Lorimer Thomas. At 4 p.m. the Mayor (Councillor T. J. Samuel) held a reception in the Pier Pavilion, and a paper on "British Camps" was read by the Rev. Charles Evans, of Penrhyncoch. At six o'clock the Society re-assembled in the College. The Mayor presided. Professor Anwyl read a paper on "Roman Roads in Wales," which was followed by papers on "The Stone Age," by Dr. Brough; on "Old Welsh Ballads," by Mr. David Samuel; and on "Anthropology," by Dr. Fleure.

VOL. VII.

A meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE was held on November 30 in the Castle. Dr. T. Hodgkin presided. Mr. Brewis presented a photograph of the Heber Tower, Newcastle, viewed from a standpoint made accessible through the removal of buildings in connection with the rebuilding of St. John's School, Bath Lane. Other presentations were made. The following papers were read: "Newcastle Householders in 1665," by Richard Welford, M.A. (a vice-president), and "Deeds relating to Northumberland and Durham, from the Boynton Collection at Burton Agnes, Yorkshire," by Mr. William Brown, F.S.A., Secretary of the Surtees Society. Mr. A. B. Plummer read a note on the discovery of an old well at Byker, in the course of excavations for the new buildings in connection with St. Mark's Church, Byker.

The valuable and long-continued work of Dr. John Solloway, in the cause of antiquarian research and the preservation of historic buildings, was fittingly recognized by the YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL AND YORK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, of which he was secretary for a number of years, at a meeting at Jacob's Well, York, on December 6. Dr. Solloway has been for fifteen years Rector of Holy Trinity, and has recently accepted the living of Selby; and while all York antiquaries deplore the removal of a scholarly and ardent archæologist, they rejoice that such an historic and beautiful pile as Selby Abbey has come under his care. The presentation, appropriately, took the form of a copy of Drake's *Eboracum*, and the Associated Architectural Society's volumes from the commencement of the Society in 1846 to 1908. The gift to Mrs. Solloway consisted of a gold muff-chain. Both were made by the Dean.

A meeting of the PREHISTORIC SOCIETY OF EAST ANGLIA was held at Norwich on December 12, the President (Lieut.-Colonel Underwood) in the chair. Mr. B. Lowerison read an interesting paper on some of the outstanding problems of the archæology of Thule. He gave a full and accurate description of several of the brochs he had visited, notably those of Mousa and Clickimin, near Lerwick. The brochs are dry-built, circular towers, about seventy feet in diameter, with double walls, enclosing a circular courtyard forty feet in diameter. There is only one door, on the ground level; and the galleries, which run inside the double walls, are lighted from windows that open on the interior wall. Dr. Anderson's *Scotland in Pagan Times* had definitely assigned the building of these towers to post-Roman times, but the doctor told Mr. Lowerison that he had found cause, since writing the book, to think they were of an earlier date. Mr. Consiter, of Kirkwall, held that they were at least of the Bronze, if not of the Neolithic period, and the lecturer was inclined to hold that view. He compared the architecture with that of the chambered cairns, especially that of Maeshowe. One had little difficulty in getting archæologists to agree that these tumuli, "Weems," etc., were of prehistoric age; but the skill and knowledge necessary to build Maeshowe were certainly sufficient to build the brochs. Much had been made of the argument

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that comparatively few stone implements had been found in the brochs. This was probably due to the fact that they had been inhabited up to a quite recent period, and that a good edged tool of whatever material would always find a use in Shetland. So any knives or axes would be used and re-used; and, finally, when the art of making stone implements had died out, and the brochs were no longer inhabited, the implements would be scattered. It was an interesting fact that Shetland was largely, even to-day, in the Stone Age. The quern, or hand-mill, was found in many cottages, the hand-loom had its loom-weights of handy stones, and similarly the fisher weighted his nets. Another argument for the brochs belonging to the Stone Age was the arrangement of the outer defences, when there were such. These irresistibly reminded one of the earth-work of the later Stone Age, and it was easy to imagine that here were Neolithic tribesmen, compelled to work in stone because earth, the usual material for their defences, was lacking; and a marvellously easily worked stone, in flags of any thickness, and with long, straight joints (the old red sandstone), was lying in inexhaustible profusion ready to hand. What was needed, as in so many other cases, to settle the question finally was spade-work; and also the careful comparison of the architecture of the brochs in other places where the "old red" was not present. One broch showing undoubted signs of chisel-work would go far to destroy the lecturer's theory, but his actual experiments with stone hammers on the old red material had convinced him that it was entirely possible and highly probable that these structures were of a much more remote antiquity than had hitherto been assigned to them.

Mr. J. Reid Moir (Ipswich) read a paper, illustrated by plans, implements, and lantern slides, on "The Flint Implements of Sub-Crag Man."

Other meetings have been those of the HAMPSTEAD ANTIQUARIAN AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY on November 28, when Mr. Aleck Abrahams gave a lantern lecture on "Old Islington and its Celebrities"; the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on November 21, when Dr. M. R. James read a paper on the "'Hortus Deliciarum' of Hervade of Lansperg: a Picture-Book of the Early Middle Ages," with lantern slides; the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Bristol on November 16, when Mr. R. Paul read "Some Notes on the Abbey of St. Augustine, Bristol"; the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE HISTORIC SOCIETY on November 24, when the paper read was on "Merchants' Marks and Other Mediæval Person Marks," by Mr. J. P. Rylands; and the visit of the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to the church of St. Nicholas, Deptford, on December 10.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE ITINERARY OF JOHN LELAND. Vol. v.
Edited by Lucy Toulmin Smith. London:
G. Bell and Sons, Ltd., 1910. 4to., pp. xxxii,
352. Price 18s. net.

Miss Toulmin Smith has now brought her excellent work to a conclusion. Every antiquary and student of topography owes her a debt of gratitude for her admirable and much-needed edition of the diary and notes of the great traveller through England in the days of Henry VIII.

This last volume consists of three parts. Part IX. includes a variety of notes, which are fairly well classified, chiefly relating to the leading features of the more northern counties. They afford further testimony to the marvellous knowledge of the old antiquary, considering the times in which he lived, and the lack of works of reference either in print or manuscript, and also to his occasional curious inaccuracies on matters with which other parts of his writings show that he was acquainted. For instance, in treating of Derbyshire, there is a list of the market towns, in which there are several omissions, and out of the six named, one of them, Mansfield, is in Nottinghamshire. Another one of this brief list is "Oresworth," which the editor rightly considers to have been intended for Wirksworth, for it was the centre of the lead ore district from very early days. Again, under the heading "Castelles in Darbshire" only four are named, the important Castle of Bolsover, to which Leland had drawn attention in the fourth part of his work, being omitted.

Part X. is written in the vivid personal style of his earlier work. He therein takes up the tale at Hurley, "standing on the right ripe of the Thames," and thence moves about after an irregular fashion (shown clearly on a map) through parts of Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Wilts, Somerset, and Gloucestershire, bringing his rides to a sudden termination near Shaftesbury in Dorset. The following brief extracts of part of his Oxfordshire tour are fair specimens of the style of information set forth by Leland:

"From Oxford to Hinkesey fery a quartar of a myle or more. Ther is a cawsey of stone fro Oseney to the ferie, and in this cawsey be dyvers bridges of planks. For there the streame of Isis breketh into many armellets. The fery selfe is over the principall arme or streame of Isis. . . . From Legh I rode halfe a myle and cam to Towkey (? Tubney), where had ben a village. The churche or chapell yet remayneth, and ther by in a wood was a manor place now clene downe. It longethe now as a ferme to Magdalen Colledge in Oxford. I rode thens a 2 myles and halfe thorowghe fayre champayne ground, frutefull of corne, to Newbridge on Isis. The ground ther al about lyethe in low medowes often owarflowne by rage of reyne. Ther is a long cawsye of stone at eche end of the bridge. The bridge it selfe hath vi greates

arches of stone. Thens I passyd by a fayre mylle a forow lengthe of, and ther semyd to cum downe a broke that joynte with Isis about New Bridge. Thens 4 myles or more to Whiteney, where is a market and a fayre churche with a goodly pyramis of stone."

Part XI., which is reproduced from Stow's copy, contains an interesting medley of matters, topographical, historical, and personal, parts of which formed the foundation of Leland's earlier writings.

Notwithstanding the general accuracy of the identification of place-names, there are occasional lapses; thus, in a short list of Southamptonshire religious houses Leland names the priory of "Brumor." An editorial footnote refers this to Bromere, Wilts; but there was a well-known Austin priory in Hampshire at Breamore or Bromere.

Those who have had occasion to consult Hearne's eighteenth-century indexes to Leland's works know how bewildering and insufficient they were. Those of Miss Toulmin Smith are exceptionally full and accurate, but even these might be improved—e.g., the subject of Sanctuaries. Under that head references are only given to Beverley and Durham, but Tintern and one or two other places ought to have been added.

J. CHARLES COX.

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MOATED HOUSES. By W. Outram Tristram. Illustrated by Herbert Railton. 77 illustrations. London: *Methuen and Co., Ltd.*, 1910. Demy 8vo., pp. xii, 402. Price 12s. 6d. net.

Mr. Tristram has here found a subject "made to his hand." He has taken twenty-four of the finest examples of the moated mansions which are still to be found in so many parts of the country, and concerning each he tells a story made up of history and anecdote, description and appreciation. Mr. Tristram's practised pen weaves associations and reminiscences and anecdotes into a series of delightfully readable chapters. Every moated house here described abounds in historic and other interest. Here, to take a few at random, we may visit Bisham, with its ghost of Lady Hoboy with a spectral basin moving before her Lady Macbeth-like presence; Hever, the historic home of the Boleyns; the stately Moyn's Park, with its glorious west front; Stanfield Hall, with its strangely mingled memories of Rush the murderer and of Amy Robsart; the lonely Gedding, and Plumpton Place, hidden in the South Downs; Moreton Hall, wonder of black and white work, and its inscriptions; Durants Arbour, now a farm for 800 pigs at Ponders End, once the abode of the infamous Judge Jeffreys; Baddesley Clinton, where Henry Ferrers was visited by his brother antiquaries, Camden and Dugdale; Compton Winch, with its Civil War and other memories; Helmingham and its two drawbridges; Oxburgh, redolent of Queen Elizabeth and Tudor days; and a dozen other historic homes. The book is a picture-gallery also. Mr. Railton's drawings are characteristically delicate and graceful, though occasionally we find ourselves hungering for a little more substantiality of architectural drawing. The volume is a storehouse of pleasure and beauty.

THE LADY OF TRIPOLI. By Michael Barrington. With illustrations by Celia Martin. London: *Chatto and Windus*, 1910. Crown 8vo., pp. xii, 269. Price 5s.

The story of Rudel, Prince of Blaye, and the Lady of Tripoli, has been variously told, from that in the old Provençal Lives of the Troubadours to the somewhat iconoclastic version made famous in recent days by Monsieur Rostand. Mr. Barrington gives a very different Lady of Tripoli from the dame portrayed by the brilliant Frenchman. His story is a mediæval romance of devotion to ideal love by both Rudel, the most accomplished Prince in Aquitaine, and the Lady Odierna, the lovely Lady of Tripoli. It is not a book for Gradgrinds. It is instinct with mediæval feeling, rich in colour, accurate in many little touches and pictures by the way, inspired by a true twelfth-century devotion to love in its exalted and mystical aspects. The setting, whether in beauteous Aquitaine or beneath the glowing sun of Tripoli, is worthy of the story it frames, and is in excellent keeping. Mr. Barrington writes well and knows his period well, with the result that his book will fascinate all who can still feel the glamour of old romance. The reviewer confesses to reading it at a sitting. The decorations of title-page and initial letters are successful adaptations from manuscripts of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. That of the title-page is adapted from the Tenison Psalter in the British Museum, which was illuminated for Edward I. to give as a wedding present to his son Alfonso. The frontispiece is a modern but effective composition framing a representation of a mediæval galley.

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LIFE IN THE ROMAN WORLD OF NERO AND ST. PAUL. By Professor T. G. Tucker, Litt.D. With illustrations. London: *Macmillan and Co., Ltd.*, 1910. Demy 8vo., pp. xx, 453. Price 12s. 6d. net.

At the present time there can be nothing more important, from the point of view of those who value aright classical education and classical scholarship, than to arouse and stimulate interest in the life and thought of classical times among those who stand outside ordinary academic circles.

No greater service can be done for classical learning than to popularize in the true sense the study of ancient modes of life and ancient forms of thought, so that the great mass of non-academic readers may realize the vital interest of those modes and forms; and no one has done better service in this direction than Professor Tucker. His *Life in Ancient Athens* was illuminating, and abounded in graphic and vivid pictures. He has now followed it up by an equally valuable study of how life was organized, and how individual men and women lived and worked, and thought and died, in the time of Nero and St. Paul—i.e., in and about the year 64 A.D. The author first sketches the extent of the Empire at that date, and the conditions of travel from one part to another; then, after personally conducting the reader on a tour round Rome itself, he sets forth in a series of brightly written chapters a picture of the political, social, and domestic life of the period. Houses and streets and country homesteads, with the people who lived in them and the furniture which adorned them;

social occupations and amusements; the conditions of marriage; education, military service, and religion; science, philosophy and art—all these and other topics are dealt with most attractively. There are no footnotes, and the text contains very few references to authorities, but the book is plainly based upon the solid foundation of ample and accurate knowledge. It has a good index, and the numerous illustrations are effective and helpful.

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BRITAIN B.C. AS DESCRIBED IN CLASSICAL WRITINGS. By Henry Sharpe. Four maps. London: *Williams and Norgate*, 1910. Crown 8vo. Price 5s. net.

The writer of this useful book is quite right in stating that "the history of Britain before the Christian era has not yet been written. In most histories of England, one or two paragraphs are considered sufficient for the time before Caesar, and these are founded upon one or two passages in the classics." These pages do much to supply this deficiency. All that Mr. Sharpe claims to have accomplished is a collection of all the information about Britain which he has been able to find in classical writings. He does not trouble us much with reflections or conjectures of his own, but his comments are quite to the point, and thoroughly sensible. The best part of the book is that which deals with Caesar's second invasion. It is divided into sections which deal with the Start and Landing, Night March, Natives and Geography, Battles, Ford, and North of Thames and Back. He shows that the total number of men taken to Britain must have exceeded 22,000 fighting men and 2,000 cavalry men. The only ports from which so large a force could have started were those of Wissant and Boulogne; the latter of these was almost certainly the place of embarkation. The place of disembarkation, Mr. Sharpe contends, was between Deal and Sandwich. As to the ford, the writer comes to the conclusion that Caesar most probably crossed the Thames at Westminster. His first night's march after landing had brought him to Canterbury, where he knew that there was plenty of fresh water.

A decided flaw in this carefully written little book is that it is destitute of an index.

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OLD ENGLISH HOUSES OF ALMS. By Sidney Heath. Many illustrations. London: *Francis Griffiths*, 1910. Royal 4to., pp. 148. Price 21s. net.

Some little time ago a series of drawings, with brief text, of old English almshouses and hospitals (in the older meaning of that term), by Mr. Sidney Heath, appeared from week to week in our valued contemporary, the *Builder*, and for a good many months formed a very attractive feature of that publication. Mr. Heath has now done as we hoped and expected he would do: he has gathered together these drawings, with the addition of a few plans, and with enlarged letterpress, in a volume which, with its brown boards and gold-lettered, white back, makes a most handsome appearance. In a recent volume of the "Antiquary's Books"—*English Mediæval Hospitals*—Miss Rotha M. Clay gave an admirable account, historical and archaeological, of these

mediæval charitable foundations up to the year 1541. Mr. Heath's aim has been different. He has selected examples of a great variety of dates—from the founding of St. John's Hospital, Canterbury, about 1084, to the building of the new wing at St. John's Hospital, Sherborne, in 1866—but has chosen them chiefly from the architectural and picturesque point of view, the whole forming, as aptly described by the subtitle of the book, "a pictorial record with architectural and historical notes." The notes are good and useful, but it is as a pictorial record that the volume is most welcome. The familiar qualities of Mr. Heath's careful work—his faithful rendering of detail and excellent draughtsmanship—are well exemplified here. The drawings vary somewhat in effectiveness, but as a whole they form an exceedingly picturesque and valuable record. The example we are permitted to reproduce on the next page is one of the smaller drawings. It shows both the most distinctive architectural features of the picturesque Christ's Hospital, Abingdon—viz., the long range of wooden cloisters, and the "tall lantern with a gilded vane rising from the centre of the roof. Within the cloisters are old oaken benches. In the panelled hall beneath the lantern hang portraits of Edward VI. and Sir John Mason, his co-founder in this charity." In every respect this is a desirable book.

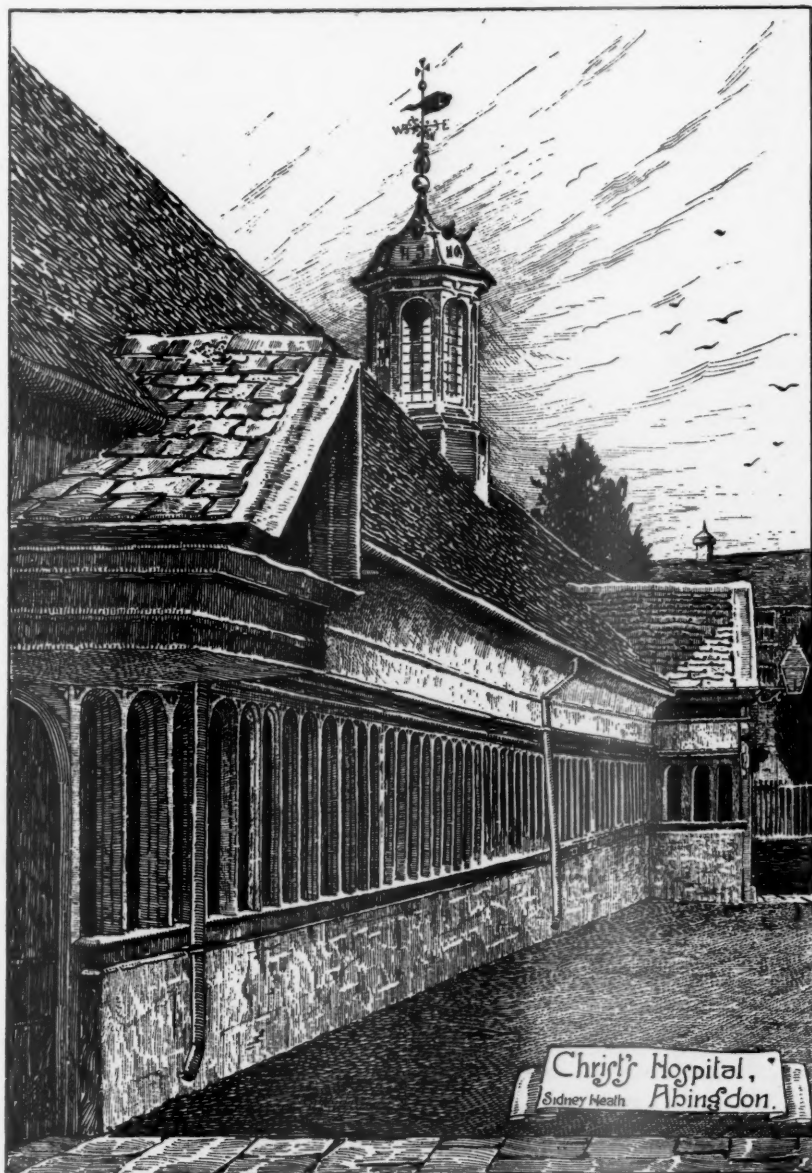
* * *

A QUANTOCK FAMILY: THE STAWELLS OF COTHELSTONE AND THEIR DESCENDANTS. Compiled and edited by Colonel G. D. Stawell. Fifty-three plates, twenty illustrations in the text, and fourteen folding pedigrees. Taunton: *Barnicott and Pearce*, 1910. 4to., pp. xxxii, 566. Price 42s. net.

It has seldom been my lot as a reviewer, now somewhat advanced in life, to have been better pleased with a work submitted for criticism than has been the case in connection with this really great genealogical work, which deals so thoroughly and after such an interesting fashion with the old West-Country family of Stawell. It consists of upwards of 550 quarto pages; it is supplied with fourteen folded sheet pedigrees; it is lavishly illustrated with upwards of fifty plates and about a score of text illustrations; whilst the whole typography and arrangement of the book are a credit to the Taunton publishers, who have during recent years produced many excellent books.

Possibly my own highly favourable opinion of this book is to some extent coloured by the fact that I have known something of the Quantock district and its beautiful hills and combs from early childhood upwards; and of recent years I have renewed both acquaintance and appreciation with the absorbingly interesting old manor-house and church of Cotelstone, as well as of other places and parishes in Somersetshire with which these pages are connected.

There are not a few genealogical memoirs written after such a dry and tedious fashion that they cannot possibly interest any outside the immediate family circle. This is even sometimes the case when a family of greater repute and connected with more stirring incidents in historical times than the Stawells supplies the text for the sermon. But in this instance Colonel



Stawell, though thorough in his treatment from a purely genealogical standpoint, has managed to invest his subject with so much general interest that it ought to appeal to many a student of old times and of West-Country traditions.

The family of Stawell, originally domiciled in Somersetshire, where the parent stem of the family flourished for over six hundred years, has continued to exist until comparatively recent days, both in that county and in Devonshire. Its present repre-

sentatives, however, are to be found in Ireland and Australia, and one of the particular efforts of the compiler has been the endeavour to place on record the descent of the present Irish family from the old Somersetshire one of Stawell of Cothelstone. In this effort Colonel Stawell can claim to have been successful. Every step of genealogical research, as set forth in these pages, shows genuine and conscientious work, from Norman days downwards. The fullest references are given to every statement, and there is a healthy absence of wild guessing or boastful assertion.

To those who take no particular interest in family descent, but know something of that charming part of the Quantock district where the Stawells were for so long a time the most important residents, the grand series of beautiful photographic plates of the historic manor-house of Cothelstone, together with certain details from the adjoining church, will specially appeal. In appendix viii. an admirable outline history of this old mansion house, with a detailed description of its plan and architecture, is given from an account compiled in 1855 by Mr. Jeffries Esdaile, the grandfather of the present proprietor. Here the Stawells had resided from the time of the Conquest; but in the days of the Civil Wars, Sir John Stawell, an influential man of his day, supported the Royalist cause with considerable vigour. Defeated by Blake in the adjoining parish of Bishop's Lydiard in 1646, he retreated into his strongly fortified house of Cothelstone. It fell, however, before the cannon of the Parliament, and Sir John Stawell remained a prisoner for thirteen years, his estates being sequestered. It is said that orders were given to the Parliamentary forces to render the house for ever uninhabitable. Nevertheless, its former plan can be accurately traced, and a great deal of the ancient work still remains. The whole of it was most carefully restored by Mr. Esdaile soon after his purchase of the estate. In the adjacent church are various Stawell monuments, including the effigies of Sir Matthew de Stawell, who died in 1379, and his wife Eleanor, daughter of Sir Richard Merton. The figures rest upon a coeval table-tomb, and it is, in our opinion, unfortunate that its age has been sadly disfigured by affixing to it brass tablets of the Stawells' arms and quarterings. It would have been much better if the tomb had been left alone, and these arms affixed to the walls.

Among other illustrations of monuments to different branches of this once widespread family, a plate is given of the mural memorial in the chancel of Luccombe Church, to the memory of Thomas Stawell, who was for forty-five years rector of that parish. He died in 1732, aged eighty-four, and his wife Elizabeth, coheirress of John Holbroke, who died in 1731, is also commemorated. It is a marble monument of some pretensions, with remarkably bold and distinct lettering. The father of the writer of this notice was curate in charge, and afterwards rector of Luccombe for many years. He, the writer, has a distinct recollection of the keen interest he took in this monument and its inscription during the many years when he sat opposite to it on Sundays during his boyhood. The old parish clerk, Mr. Ketnor, senior, who died about half a century ago, used to say that when he was a boy he was taught to read with other children from

the church monuments on Sunday afternoon, and that the teacher always praised the clear lettering of the Stawell tomb. An exciting incident occurred in connection with this monument, as the clerk used to state, in the thirties of last century, when Mr. Gould was the incumbent. One Sunday morning this monument suddenly started from the wall during service, and one of the small vases on the pediment fell with a crash. Women and children screamed, and the congregation was dismissed; no further damage occurred, but it was a long job to replace and cement the whole erection firmly in the wall. The present writer used, as a small boy, to gaze at it not infrequently with some degree of alarm, and wonder if the freak would be repeated during one of his father's sermons.—J. CHARLES COX.

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SHADOWS OF OLD PARIS. By G. Duval. Illustrated by J. Gavin. London: Francis Griffiths, 1910. Foolscape 4to., pp. xii, 242. Price 12s. 6d. net.

Of the making of books concerning old London and old Paris there is assuredly no end. But the subjects are inexhaustible, and a writer would be clumsy indeed who could not fashion or refashion into a readable volume the stories that the stones tell. Mr. Duval has gone digging in a well-worked quarry; but he understands the art of selection, and has the power of presentment. Many of his themes—especially those taken from the days of the great Revolution, the pity and terror of which are ever fresh—are familiar, and indeed well worn, but Mr. Duval gives them a fresh setting. His writing is graphic and direct, and whether it be the awful work of the Septembriseurs in the garden of the Convent of Les Carmes on September 2, 1792; or later scenes under the "Terror"; or the many events associated with the island La Cité; or the romance of Scarron and the orphan Mademoiselle d'Aubigny, who later became Queen of France in all but the title; or the story of Ninon de L'Enclos; or the many comedies and tragedies of mediæval and later times associated with the old narrow byways and the old mansions and ancient inns of the French capital, Mr. Duval weaves the web of his narrative so deftly that the reader will find it hard to put down the book, open on which page he may. Mr. Gavin's illustrations—wash and pen-and-ink drawings, chiefly the latter—are for the most part effective, and occasionally impressive. They increase considerably the attractiveness of a handsomely produced volume. The table of contents is full, but there should have been an index.

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COUNTY CHURCHES: NORFOLK. By J. C. Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. Many illustrations. London: George Allen and Sons, 1910. Two vols. Foolscape 8vo., pp. xvi, 260, xii, 248. Price 3s. net each.—SURREY. By J. E. Morris, B.A. Many illustrations. Same publishers, 1910. Foolscape 8vo., pp. x, 200. Price 2s. 6d. net.

These comely volumes are the first of a series of handy guides to the churches in the various counties of England—a series which is sure to be widely welcomed. If the volumes to come are up to the level of those before us, it will be difficult to over-

estimate their usefulness to both the intelligent tourist and the working ecclesiologist. The need for two volumes, both somewhat thicker than the single tome needed for other counties, to give even a brief account of all the churches in Norfolk, makes one realize forcibly the extraordinary ecclesiological wealth of that county. The old parish churches of Norfolk number upwards of 650, and Dr. Cox tells us that the matter here printed represents, in many cases, only a fifth part of his manuscript notes taken on the spot. The arrangement is by deaneries, with a complete index at the end of the second volume. The Surrey churches are taken in alphabetical order, and Mr. Morris also bases his descriptions almost entirely on personal observation. The descriptions in both works, though much compressed, contain all essential points of architectural history and church furniture and monuments, and should be found most useful by all interested in the churches of the several counties. Not the least valuable portions of these books are the introductions on county ecclesiology which precede the detailed accounts of the churches. Both Dr. Cox and Mr. Morris write with the authority born of expert knowledge. The numerous illustrations, chiefly photographic, are mostly helpful and pleasant adjuncts to the text, though a few are rather dark and indistinct. Ecclesiologists will await the succeeding volumes with impatience.

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THE YELLOW AND DARK-SKINNED PEOPLE OF AFRICA SOUTH OF THE ZAMBESI. By G. McCall Theal, Litt.D. Fifteen plates. London: Swan Sonnenschein and Co., Ltd., 1910. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi, 397. Price 10s. 6d.

Dr. Theal has here brought together in a convenient form the chapters and notes on the ethnography and folk-lore of the uncivilized races of South Africa which were scattered through the many volumes of his *History of South Africa*, as originally issued. Ethnographical and folk-lore students will be grateful for the labour which has thus collected and arranged so much valuable material. The peoples dealt with are the Bushmen, or aborigines of South Africa, and the Hottentots who invaded and largely occupied the Bushmen lands, and more especially the dark-skinned race known as the Bantu. The bulk of the volume is occupied by (1) the discussion of the problems connected with the last-named remarkable race, in the course of which Dr. Theal carefully examines the evidences of ancient commerce in the Indian Ocean, of the knowledge of black people possessed by the ancient Greeks at various dates, and also summarizes the information given by early Mohammedan writers; and (2) a very full and detailed account of the Bantu people, their religion and form of government, their superstitions, customs, habits, manufactures, language and folk-lore. Indeed, the book may be regarded as mainly a monograph on the Bantu people—such a monograph as only Dr. Theal could have written. It is such a storehouse of ethnographical and folk-lore detail that we wish it could have been supplied with a better index. The index is spread over thirty-five pages; but it exhibits some curiosities of construction, and might have been made much more effective.

Mr. W. B. Gerish, of Bishop's Stortford, has issued an interesting pamphlet (price 1s. net) on *The Hocktide Observance at Hexton, in Hertfordshire*, with an addendum, in which, after discussing the origin and significance of the mediaeval festival, which, as held at Hexton, was described by Francis Taverner nearly 300 years ago, he comes to the conclusion that "the hocktide epoch of jubilation and games may be but the expression of the joy that thrilled all England at the final overthrow and slaughter of the Danes at Edington in 878." It is an interesting brochure.

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We received the *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal*, October, too late for notice last month. It contains a continuation of Mr. C. E. Keyser's very full architectural account of a number of Berkshire churches, illustrated by a dozen fine photographic plates of Ashbury, Woolstone and Uffington Churches. It also has a paper, *inter alia*, on Cookham Church. The November *East Anglian* has some details of "Game-Preserving in Cambridgeshire" in 1662; Suffolk Church Notes; Sixteenth-Century Churchwardens' Accounts; and other documentary matter. We have also received *Rivista d'Italia*, November, and *Travel and Exploration*, December, with its usual abundance of well illustrated travel papers.

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Messrs. A. R. Mowbray and Co., Ltd., of London and Oxford, issue as a charming Christmas booklet, price 3d., with a frontispiece after Titian's well-known picture of St. Christopher and the Child, some beautiful verses, entitled *The Vision of S. Christopher*, by our valued contributor, Dr. Alfred C. Fryer, F.S.A.



Correspondence.

SANTA MARIA DE SAR.

TO THE EDITOR.

THE article by Mr. Harris Stone on the Church of Santa Maria de Sar, Santiago, has much of interest in it. I have never visited Spain, so can only judge of the point at issue from the evidence he adduces. It seems clear that the settlement in the columns arose in time past from the thrust of the vault over the nave, which I take to have been similar to the present one, viz.: a barrel vault, strengthened by a thick arch at each pair of points of support, but which vault became so dangerous by depression in the centre, consequent upon the spread of its supports, that it was necessary to take it down and rebuild it. Mr. Harris Stone suggests that water has loosened the foundation, but if both sides are thrust out equally it would appear that both sets of piers have sunk equally; and in that case it would not matter how far the piers sank, if the equilibrium of the roof were maintained: the sinking would not force the piers apart. The case is very different if one set of piers were built on ground which would give way

under the superincumbent weight. Then, of course, as the piers sank so the centre of gravity would tend to come over to the sinking side, and this is what has happened in the case of the leaning towers of Italy. They do not lean because of water under the whole foundation, but because the foundations are unequal, probably by being more wet on one side than the other, and therefore more liable to be pressed down by the weight over, or, what is not at all unlikely, by the draining away of water under one side more than the other. In clay soils, if the clay is fairly stiff, one of the worst things that can happen is to have an underground boring near in the shape of a drain or other running structure that will tend to take away the moisture. The clay shrinks, and the building over sinks with it. The present case is due, no doubt, to insufficient buttressing. The nave piers, which are lofty, require that the aisles shall be vaulted like the nave, and so form a continuous buttress throughout the length of the church, or that massive flying-buttresses shall be thrown across from the aisles to the nave at the points of support, and that these buttresses shall in their turn be sufficient to resist the thrust of the high central vault. I think the evidence goes to show that whatever settlement has taken place in the piers has been of an entirely equal nature throughout the church. One more suggestion might be made. It is that the nave piers stand on solid ground and the aisle walls on sinking ground, and that in course of time the aisle walls sank, carrying the nave piers over with them. This, of course, could be verified on the spot.

MOWBRAY A. GREEN, F.R.I.B.A.

November 14, 1910.

EVESHAM ABBEY RELICS.

TO THE EDITOR.

I am obliged to Mr. E. A. B. Barnard for his explanation of the mysterious working, in olden times, of the Evesham Tower Quarter-Boys. Had it been inserted in his interesting little volume, the readers of the *Antiquary* would have been deprived of an instructive item of information. Equally indebted to him am I for courteous corrections of my slips. Some unwisely resent such; as a seeker after truth and lover of accuracy, I welcome them heartily, in pledge whereof I will here be my own corrector. In the letter, to which we owe Mr. Barnard's reply, I had further erroneously stated (at least so I take it to be) that the Quarter-Boys "were purchased by the late E. C. Rudge, Esq.," whereas I now gather from a "Catalogue of Relics" (prepared for the Abbey Manor Fête, July, 1909, by Mr. Barnard, and kindly sent to me by him since the appearance of my letter) that the purchaser must have been the late E. J. Rudge, Esq., who, between 1812 and 1817, excavated the soil of Evesham Abbey, and so "brought to light the greater part of the interesting relics" in the Abbey Manor. But to be "bought for the price of 'a few pots of beer'!" Like books *habent sua fata reliquia*!

Though the Catalogue is well worth reprinting in the *Antiquary in extenso*, its length will preclude this; but a few of the seventy-three exhibits may be instanced as samples of the rest: 12 and 13, silken

bandages of Abbot Ælfricus (circa A.D. 986), and a silken tassel from his habit; 15, inscription on a plate of lead cut from the coffin of same: "Hic. Requiescit. Dominus. Abbas. Ælfricus. Hujus. Loci. Anima. Sva. Requiescat. In. Pace. Amen"; 18, crozier of Abbot Henry of Worcester, 1256-1263; 23, hair of Abbot Clement Lichfield (1514-1539), builder of the Bell Tower; 26, seal of Abbot and Monastery of Evesham affixed to a deed under date May 16, 1539; 42, chalice and paten of pewter found in Abbot Henry's coffin; 57, specimens of Abbey stained glass; 65, photograph of entry of Abbot Clement's death in All Saints' register, etc.

J. B. MCGOVERN.

St. Stephen's Rectory,
C.-on-M., Manchester.

STORY OF THE BATTLE OF EDINGTON.

TO THE EDITOR.

The author of *The Story of the Battle of Edington* has taken such exceptional offence at the review of his book, that it may seem fair that its strictures should be justified. The statement on p. 37 as to the parochial inclusion of Combwich is made without hint of reference to ancient arrangements. A reader would unhesitatingly take it as referring to the present position of the hamlet. Mr. Greswell's explanation should have been included in his text. As to the incorrect direction given to the Polden ridge in the map of Downend, etc., facing p. 34, it is only necessary to compare Mr. Greswell's other map facing p. 6. One of the two must be wrong, and the Ordnance Survey shows that it is the former. These two maps do not correspond in their indications of the line of ancient trackways either, and here again the evident data of the Ordnance Survey show that the line given in the Downend map (p. 34) is, for the reasons pointed out in the review, hopelessly impossible. The date when these sketch-maps were made is immaterial, but it would seem that the map of Downend was drawn expressly for this book.

The open letters written to the *Athenæum* by other writers in frank support of the views which Mr. Greswell was advocating were so evidently "in co-operation" with him that their assistance should have been acknowledged in mentioning the correspondence, even if the co-operation was unasked. Mr. Greswell's private and local difficulties in co-operation are beside the question.

YOUR REVIEWERS.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 62, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.